The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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BRAILA CAPTURED, DOBRUDJA CLEARED, IS GERMAN REPORT

'An Empty Shell'; Admit Most of Factories Have Been Destroyed

STORES REMOVED

Mac'ensen Storms Position, Tartaru to Rimniceni; Marches on Sereth

GALATZ IN RANGE

Russo-Rumanians Repulsed, Ojtuz to Putna; Odobesti is Rushed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—(By wireless).—A German official communique reports that the German-Bulgar forces have captured Braila. It adds that the Dobrudja has now been cleared of the enemy.

A German communique yesterday reported that the Russians destroyed most of the factories there before abandoning Braila. Braila is normally a great grain depot, but the stores there have probably been destroyed, as the German communique mentioned no booty.

The communique continued: The Russians attacked and penetrated our positions in the region between the coast and the Mitau-Riga highroad. We are counter-attacking and have taken 900 prisoners.

Captures by Mackensen

We defeated and drove back the Russian battalions north-eastward of Kirilbaba. Marshal von Mackensen stormed a strong position extending from Tartaru to Rimniceni, captured the villages and advanced towards the Sereth.

Further to the south-east, we captured Olaneasca, Zulianca and Madineri and our advance-guards reached the River Sereth.

In the Dobrudja, Galatz is being subjected to our fire.

A German communique today reported: There were strong Russian attacks, which failed, in the region of Mitau, where we took 1,300 prisoners. We pushed back the Russo-Rumanian forces between Ojtuz Valley and Putna Valley and stormed the summit of Odobesti.

The Russians attacked on a front of twenty-five kilometers, between Focsany and Fundeni and advanced in the direction of Obliesti.

Attempts made by the British against the Bulgarian advanced posts, north-east of Doiran, failed.

An Austrian official communique reports: The Austro-Hungarian and German troops captured several hills near Mount Faltucanu. We repelled a strong advance north-eastwards of Kirilbaba, taking 700 prisoners.

Success for Russians

A Russian official communique yesterday reported: We attacked and occupied a position south-east of Kalntzen, south-west of Riga, taking three officers and 272 men prisoners. The enemy compelled us to withdraw two versts southwards of Kotumba.

We occupied a height southward of Ojtuz River. Superior enemy forces pressed back the Rumanians at Rekoza, on the Suchiza River. The Rumanians were pressed back in the region of Kopruria and north-westward of Odobesch.

An enemy offensive on the front Rimniceni-Gulianka-Klovenu-Machineni pressed back our advanced posts four versts, after a stubborn resistance.

A Russian communique today reported: In the fighting in the region of Riga, we took 500 prisoners.

We surprised and captured some trenches in Ojtuz Valley. We retired north-west of Focsany, in an easterly direction.

The Rumanians restored their positions at Kapatunu and, in the same area, we threw back a dense attack. South-west of Focsany, we took the offensive and reached the line of Lake Raspitza.

Braila an Empty Shell

Amsterdam, January 7.—The Kaiser's order has started a new outburst of boasting in the German press, which shouts with joy at the capture of Braila, although the German official communique admits that the place is an empty shell.

RUDINGER ESCAPES FROM AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN OFFICIALS

Taken from U.S. Jail To Austro-Hungarian Consulate, he Bolts

IS STILL AT LARGE

First Seeks Refuge In British Home; Not There Now

St. Piero Rudinger, an Austrian lawyer, who has been incarcerated in the American jail for the last two weeks, escaped yesterday morning. Not from the jail, however, was the escape made, but from the Austrian Consulate General, where he had been taken to be tried on a charge of obstructing an Austrian official in the discharge of his duty, and alleged fraud. At last accounts, he was still at large with international complications gathering about him.

An interesting feature of the case was that Rudinger was turned over to the marshal of the German Consulate General on an Imperial German warrant with two former policemen of Tsingtau as guards. They gave a receipt for him and an order signed by the Austrian Consulate General as well.

The prisoner was placed in an automobile between the guards, with the German marshal sitting facing him and motored to the Austrian Consulate on Medhurst Road. As to what happened there, accounts differ.

Mysterious Escape

One version has it that the guard permitted their prisoner to enter the room where the consular court was to be held, alone. Then, when the officials who were to conduct the trial entered, they found an open window and the prisoner gone. The other account is that sounds of a battle royal proceeded from the room and that the guards who were waiting outside failed to enter and investigate, having no orders. When they did enter the prisoner had disappeared. In this latter particular the two accounts agree.

Then entered the international complications. Near the Austrian consulate general is the home of a Briton. Rudinger entered the house and when the German and Austrian officials reached the gate, they were some seconds too late. There they learned that they must obtain a warrant from the British consular officials before they could even ascertain whether the man they wanted was inside or not.

Out in Open Country

This was a checkmate, but they did not lose hope and the ardent pursuers attempted to surround the house. The terrain was not the most favorable since the house backs on to open country and has many natural advantages in the shape of cover for one who would escape observation. That Rudinger's stay in the British domicile was short even his pursuers admit for they immediately applied for a warrant from the Shanghai Municipal Police, requesting his arrest on sight.

Up to the hour of going to press no result had been obtained from the warrant and various rumors as to the present location of the fugitive barrister were in circulation. One was that he had made good his escape into the Chapel district. Another was that he had sought sanctuary in Frenchtown.

POPE INITIATES MOVE FOR UNITING CHURCHES

Association of Vatican With Russian Churches Said To Be Chief Aim

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 8.—The Pope is planning a union of the Churches, his chief aim, it is stated, being to bring about a union with the Russian Churches.

The Weather

Fine and milder weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 26.1 and the minimum 12.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 51.8 and 47.9.

AMERICA GETS IN ON GREEK TROUBLE TO GUARD CITIZEN

Demands Compensation And Inquiry for Ill-Treatment on Dec. 2

WAR IS NEARER

London Says Athens Preparing for Open Hostilities Against Entente

ENROL RESERVISTS

Ordered to Be Ready To Join Regiments at Moment's Notice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Piraeus, January 5.—The United States has protested to the Greek Government against the robbery and ill-treatment of an American subject by Greek soldiers on December 2 and demands a full inquiry and compensation.

London, January 6.—Apparently, the Greek Government is preparing for war against the Entente. The pro-German press, in very violent language, declares that the blockade has caused an intolerable situation.

Reservists are secretly enrolling and they have been ordered to be ready to join their regiments at an hour's notice.

The Syra correspondent of The Times says that it is reported that the Greek Reservists have blown up a bridge at Larissa, in order to impede the transport of the Royalist troops to the Peloponnesus.

Coldest Day in 24 Years; Milder Weather Is Near

Mercury Drops to 12.4, While Shanghai Shivers and Suffers Shortage of Bath Water

Shanghai shiverers may find surcease in the following from Siccawei where the weather observers report: "Milder weather expected on Tuesday."

But these are only relative terms and "milder" may not bring much joy to the hundreds of householders whose water pipes are filled with frost which must wait for a temperature somewhat above freezing to thaw.

At any rate yesterday was the coldest day since 1893 and came within two and three-tenths degrees of setting a new mark in Shanghai's low temperatures. The mercury went down yesterday to 12.4 as compared with 10.2 in 1893 when the coldest week in the annals of the weather bureau was recorded between January 14 and 22. It was even worse than the present cold snap since there were two days when the mercury went down close to the 10 degree mark and at that the start of the cold wave came with a fall of 30 degrees in a night.

During the 1893 cold week the following were the daily temperatures:

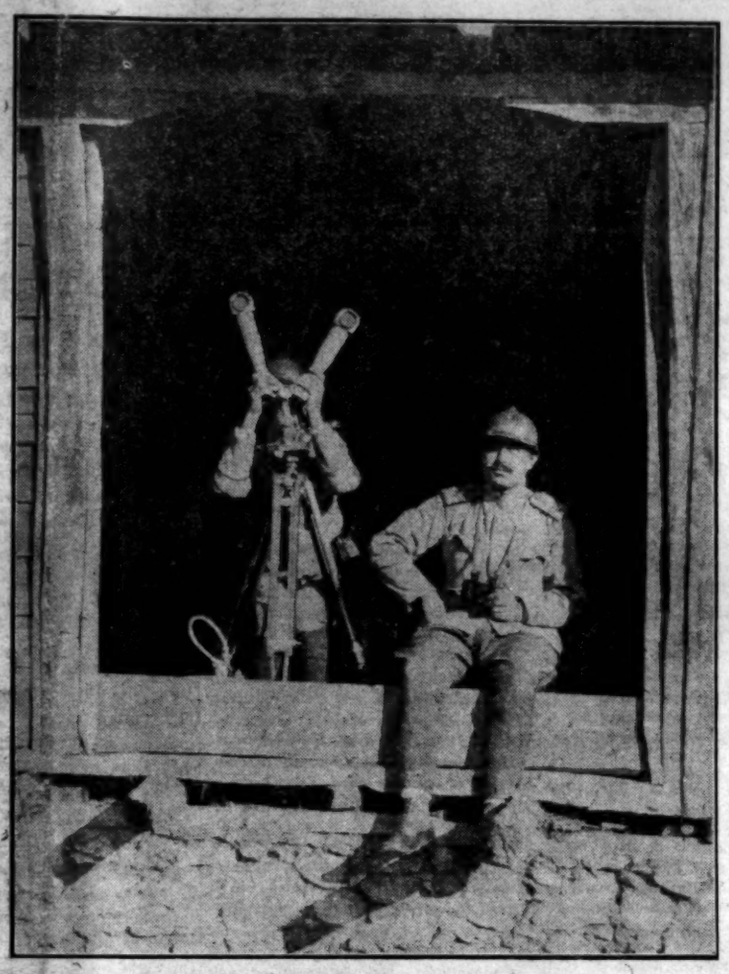
On the 14th the temperature was 18.7; 15th, 12.9; 16th 12.6; 17th, 40.6; 18th, 10.9; 19th, 10.2; 20th, 19.4; 21st 18.9; 22nd 20.1.

The temperature this year on January 2 was 28.2; 3rd 23; 4th, 17.1; 5th, 16.3; 6th 22.2; 7th, 22.9; and yesterday 12.4.

Yen 2,000,000 Blaze In N.K.K. Hankow Depot

According to advices received by the local offices of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, the fire that visited their plant in Hankow on Sunday was restricted to two godowns, which, with their contents, are a total loss. The value of the godowns and goods is estimated to be Yen 2,000,000 but insurance is believed to cover the entire amount. No details as to the character or ownership of the cargo consumed have been received by the local offices of the company.

Servian Observation Station



British official war photograph from the Salonica front.

ELEVEN REAR-ADMIRALS ARE ADDED TO U. S. LIST

Five More Now Announced; Altogether 80 Promotions Will Take Effect

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 8.—One hundred promotions in the United States Navy are announced. It is stated that there are to be five more Rear-Admirals, in addition to the six announced in earlier cables.

MARK DETERIORATION OF CENTRAL POWERS

More Pronounced In Last Two Months Than At Any Time Since War Began

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—Reuter's Agency learns from an authoritative source that at no period of the war has there been such striking evidence of rapid, progressive, economic deterioration in the enemy countries as during the past two months. The expectations of huge hauls of oil and grain from Rumania have not been realised and, owing to the failure of the potato harvest, the population in many parts of Germany is starving.

Allies Took 582,423 Captives During 1916

400,000 Held by Russians; Total Losses of Germany on West Front Over a Million

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 5.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters states that the Allies, in the year 1916, took 582,423 prisoners, exclusive of any captured in Egypt or East Africa.

The French took 78,500, of whom 26,660 were taken at Verdun and 51,840 at the Somme. The British took 40,500, the Italians 52,250, the Russians 400,000 and the army in Macedonia 11,173 prisoners.

It is estimated that the total casualties suffered by the enemy in France during the year 1916 were over a million.

University of Nanking Language School Gets Gift of $30,000 Gold

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, Jan. 6.—The important work of the Department of Missionary Training, or Language School, of the University of Nanking, is well known in China and has just received substantial recognition from American friends of the University Such is the glad news brought to us by Mr. "Rex" Wheeler, who with Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Dr. Lassell and others arrived in Nanking today, returning from America.

Mr. Wheeler was one of the leading spirits and most enthusiastic students in last year's Language School class. He was forced to make a return trip to America in the early Spring, and, at home, advocated this particular opportunity and need of the University to such advantage as to secure the full amount needed for the erection of a suitable building, including recitation halls and dormitory, for the department of Missionary Training.

The Language School, under the capable direction of Mr. C. S. Keen, has already acquired a nation-wide reputation for multiplying the efficiency of the whole missionary propaganda by a very marked reduction in the necessary language study period.

The erection of an ample building will remove the only obstacle threatening the growing usefulness of this department, i.e., the cramped quarters in which it has to work at present. In assisting this department, Mr. Wheeler demonstrates his real interest in China. This interest, by the way, appears natural enough in his case. It will be recalled that his father, the Hon. N. P. Wheeler, for many years national Congressman from Pennsylvania, was especially active in bringing about the legislation resulting in the return, in 1907, of the Chinese indemnity.

The donors of the money for the new building are as follows:

	Gold $
Mrs. Cyrus McCormick	10,000
Mr. and Mrs. Gamble, of Cincinnati, Ohio	9,600
Mrs. N. P. Wheeler	5,000
The Stewart Evangelistic Fund, by Mr. J. H. Blackstone	5,000
Mrs. Birch and Mrs. Conaway of Los Angeles	400
Total	30,000

ADMIRAL WINTERHALTER CALLED TO WASHINGTON

May Not Return Here; Command Of Asiatic Fleet Goes To Rear-Admiral Knight

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 8.—It is reported that Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter is to be recalled from his post as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, for duty at Washington, but at present it has not been indicated exactly what his new duties are to be. Consequently, Admiral Winterhalter may not return to Shanghai from the Philippines, where he has now gone on board the Flagship Brooklyn.

Admiral Winterhalter will be relieved by Rear-Admiral Knight. No date has been fixed for the changeover, but it will probably be within the next three months.

New Chief's Career

Admiral Knight, referred to above, is probably Rear-Admiral Austin Melvin Knight. He was born at Ware, Mass., in 1854 and has had a distinguished career in the service of the U. S. Government. Graduating from the Naval Academy in 1873, he has held many important positions both on sea and on shore. He was promoted Rear-Admiral in 1911.

Amongst his service on land may be mentioned his work as head of the Annapolis Ordnance Proving Grounds, the Department of Seamanship at the Naval Academy and the War College. In 1903 he was elected president of a special board on naval ordnance and, between 1904-7, occupied the presidency of the joint army and navy board on smokeless powders, which post he again took up in 1909.

He won distinction in the blockade of the north coast of Cuba at the time of the Spanish-American war, when he also had charge of the expedition to Porto Rico.

Admiral Knight is also an author, one of his works being a book entitled "Modern Seamanship."

Eighty-Five Men Lost By Ivernia's Sinking

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—The Admiralty announces that the final number of rank-and-file missing through the sinking of the transport Ivernia is eighty-five.

GERMAN TERMS OF PEACE ALREADY IN MR. WILSON'S HANDS

State Department Denies President Contemplates Another Note

VOTE IN SENATE

Is Hostile to Note, but Approves Request for Belligerents' Conditions

'BLAME ON ALLIES'

Kaiser's Declaration to His Forces; 'Our Arms Will Enforce Cessation'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 4.—The Koelnische Volkszeitung says that Germany's terms of peace have already been communicated to President Wilson.

Washington, January 5.—The State Department states that President Wilson does not contemplate the issue of another peace Note.

After a debate lasting for three days, the Senate rejected the motion approving President Wilson's Note and then adopted a resolution brought forward by the Republicans, approving merely the President's request for peace terms.

U. S. Senate Favors Peace

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 8.—The Senate has voted in favor of the speedy restoration of peace, but has refused to endorse the action taken by President Wilson to secure it.

Kaiser Disavows Blame

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, January 5.—The German Emperor has issued the following manifesto:

"To my army and my navy:—Together with the allied rulers, I had proposed to our enemies to enter into peace negotiations. The enemies have declined my proposal. Their hunger for power wants Germany's destruction. The war will continue.

"Before God and humanity, the heavy responsibility for all the further terrible sacrifices, which my will would have spared to you, will fall exclusively upon the hostile Governments. I, therefore, shall justly wait for our enemies to take up the question of peace again and, animated by the will to defend our most sacred treasures and to secure a happier future for our country, you will become as hard as steel.

"Our enemies declined to accept the understanding offered by me. Now, with God's help, our arms will enforce it."

Forecast of German Terms

Tokio, January 7.—(Eastern News Agency).—A telegram received in a certain quarter from Switzerland says:—The newspapers state that, from authentic reports, Germany and Austria are preparing a second Note with peace proposals and the important conditions are as follows:—

1.—As the troops will evacuate Belgium, the Belgian Congo is demanded.

2.—As the troops will evacuate the northern part of France, the Entente Powers shall retrocede all the German colonies now under their occupation.

3.—A new kingdom of Poland to be established within the area of the Duchy of Warsaw and the Duchy of Yutal (?)

4.—A new kingdom of Vilna, Kovno, Swaliki, and Oaselisania (?) and Courland (?) will have local self-government.

5.—Eastern Galicia to the River Osan (?) will be ceded to Russia.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—The official communique issued this afternoon recorded aerial bombardments of an aerodrome, railway-stations, huts-ments, bivouacs and ammunition-dumps, mostly on the Somme front.

SPAIN'S ANGER RISES WHEN STEAMER SUNK

Has Already Made Many Strong Protests at Destruction Of Her Merchantmen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—The following vessels have been sunk: The French steamer Leon (653 tons), the Norwegian steamer Odda (1,101 tons), the Spanish steamer San Leandro, the Greek steamers Dimitrios Goulandris and Aristotelis C. Ionnaow, the Norwegian steamer Helgoy and the Greek steamer Tsiropinas (3,015 tons).

The sinking of the San Leandro has excited furious indignation in Spain, which has already repeatedly and vehemently protested against the sinking of Spanish vessels.

Italians Advance 500 Meters on Carso Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—(by wireless).—An Italian official communique reports: We advanced 500 meters on the Carso front.

U.-BOAT USES 'S.O.S' SIGNAL FOR A DECOY

Waiting in Bay of Biscay For Victim, Is Disappointed By Dutch Ship Responding

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 6.—The Telegraaf states that a Dutch ship, which was returning from the Dutch East Indies, received a distress signal in the Bay of Biscay. She proceeded to the spot indicated and found a German submarine there, not in the least distress, whose commander was very disappointed at the arrival of a Dutch instead of a British steamer.

Shipping Bulletins

The steamer that Captain Sinclair, formerly of the s.s. Chefoo, came to Shanghai to buy for the Hsiyishun Company, Newchwang (one of the strongest Chinese firms), is the s.s. Alma. Her tonnage is somewhere about 3,500 tons. It will, if negotiations are brought to a conclusion, ply between Newchwang and Lungkou. It is a combined passenger and cargo boat, with 35 first-class cabins, but it is said that these cabins will be removed. The Alma arrived in Shanghai from Singapore for Captain Sinclair's inspection, and was, on the way, twice driven to take shelter, from storms. She was thus nearly a month overdue in reaching Shanghai. On the probable accomplishment of the purchase, she will be put under the agency of the Shaw Hsing Steamship Company, Newchwang.

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Forced to put back in distress for the second time on her voyage to Chinwangtao, the Manila steamer, Susanna, formerly the Norwegian freighter Titania, arrived at Olongapo Naval Station with her seams sprung and leaking badly. Owing to the condition of the vessel, which had several feet of water in the hold, permission was granted the master, Captain Miguel Morales, to remain within the limits of the naval reservation, to which, for military reasons, entrance is forbidden to commercial vessels. When the vessel left Manila about two weeks ago on her voyage to the China coast, she was hardly outside Corregidor, when she had to put back to Manila on account of engine troubles. After completing repairs, she resumed her voyage, and while out on the China Sea, sprang a leak and was forced to return to the nearest port.

* * *

We learn that Messrs. Kwang Hap-seng, of Bangkok, are the charterers of the Japanese s.s. Kumagata Maru, 1,345 tons, for a period of one year, at the rate of $20,000 per month. The same concern has also chartered the C. M. s.s. Yushun, 1,079 tons, for six months for $23,000 per month. Messrs. Koon Seng have chartered the Chinese s.s. Foo Lee, 859 tons, for six months at $26,000. This steamer is re-chartered from the original charterers, a Chinese firm in Hongkong who are paying $21,000. Messrs. Wang Lee, another Bangkok concern, are chartering a new ship to replace the s.s. Anna, for which a sum of $32,000 has been refused by the owners, the present charter having expired. It is rumored that the ship will be chartered, or perhaps is chartered from the China Merchants. The C. M. s.s. Kungping, 1,727 tons, is under the charter of a new Chinese firm of Bangkok. The period runs for one year at $33,000 per month. The former charterers of this vessel were Messrs. Wang Lee, who paid $40,000 for a six months' charter.

British Agriculture Gets Revival In War

Government Assistance Is Promised To Establish Pig And Potato Clubs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—Mr. R. E. Prothero, the Minister of Agriculture, speaking at Bedford, yesterday, forecasted a great revival of agriculture as a result of the war. He appealed to farmers to produce all they could for man and beast and said that he intended, with the help of the Treasury, to establish clubs for growing potatoes and keeping pigs.

News Brevities

News has been received in Shanghai that Mr. Walter Smart, a Goole journalist, who returned to England from Shanghai (he was formerly on the N.C.D.N.) to join the forces, has been gazetted a second-lieut. and attached to the Machine Gun Corps.

* * *

Lieut. Llewellyn Jones, a Shanghai journalist, has been decorated with the Military Cross for capturing sixteen prisoners, including two officers and many important papers.

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The Shanghai Nippo says that it is reported that the Chinese Government is to engage an American as financial adviser.

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Lieutenant Commander A. St. Clair Smith has taken command of the U.S.S. Helena succeeding Commander Brotherton who has been detached and ordered home.

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An old Standard Oil employe in the person of Mr. J. D. Bentley passed away on Saturday at his residence, No. 10 Route Vallon, after a long illness. Deceased was 57 years of age and was for many years wharfinger with Socony. Before coming to the Far East he saw active service in Burmah, having been present at the capture of Mandalay. He was a Past Master of Royal Sussex Lodge and Shanghai Lodge, Past High Priest of Keystone Chapter, Past Preceptor of the Shanghai Preceptory and Priory, E. C. and had held various chairs in the Scottish Rite. There were a large number of sorrowing friends at the funeral yesterday afternoon at Pahsienjao Cemetery.

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The Astor House Hotel announces that the usual Wednesday night concert has been postponed to Thursday evening.

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The Messageries Maritimes notifies us that the French mail which was to have departed from Marseilles for the Far East on Sunday, January 7, has been cancelled.

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Mr. Edward Evans, of the firm of Edward Evans and Sons, Ltd., has resigned from all active management of the above firm, but will continue to act as Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Joseph Jewell Evans has been appointed Managing Director, as well as Secretary and assumes all charge of the business from January 1, 1917.

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The S.F.B. got a call yesterday afternoon, shortly after tiffin time, to a Chinese stationery shop at the corner of Seward and Yuenfong Roads. On arrival the Brigade found the first floor of a small shop well alight, and the fire working overhead to the adjoining shop, which was on the corner. A jet into the first floor sufficed to hold the outbreak in this direction, but a portion of the ceiling of the adjoining premises (a Chinese druggist) had to be removed before the fire was finally extinguished. The first floor of No. J175 was very badly damaged, whilst No. 174 (the druggist) was slightly affected by smoke, fire and water.

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The Foreign Office of Japan has recognised the urgent necessity of the establishment of a Japanese Consulate at Chengtu in Szechuen and Yunnanfu in Yunnan and has asked the Imperial Diet for funds to establish and consent to the expenses of two Consulates.

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The Sinwanpao reports:—At noon on January 7, the northern wing of the Peking Government University was totally burnt.

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The Sinwanpao reports:—Yang Tcheng, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, received a telegram from the Shuiwuchu, on January 6, to the effect that he will be transferred to Nanking.

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Messrs. John Haig and Co., the noted Scotch whiskey distillers, for whom Messrs. Gande, Price and Co. are the local agents, have chosen for their New Year card the six unique pictures by H. Scott Orr of the recent destruction of a Zeppelin near London. These show the monster of the air from the time when it was first picked up by the searchlights, then hit and its final plunge to the ground, a mass of fire. The series is beautifully executed in tints and would frame very well.

BRITISH DRIVE GERMAN RAIDING PARTIES AWAY

Seize and Consolidate Posts At Beaumont-Hamel; Aeroplanes Do Well

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday: An enemy raiding party entered our trenches southward of Loos, after heavy fighting. The enemy were speedily driven out, leaving a number of dead. Some British are missing.

We successfully exploded a mine, northward of Givenchy. We bombarded the enemy's trenches opposite Les Boeufs and Gueudecourt, westward of Gommecourt and in the neighborhood of Hill 60.

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: We seized, repulsed a counter-attack and consolidated two posts northward of Beaumont-Hamel.

We made a successful raid during the day-time on a wide front southeast of Arras and penetrated as far as the enemy's third line, destroying many dug-outs and much damaging the enemy's defences. We have taken 240 prisoners in minor actions since Christmas.

Our aeroplanes bombed a number of places of military importance behind the enemy's lines, with good results.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We completely repulsed an attack at Beaumont-Hamel. We successfully raided the enemy's trenches south of Armentieres, taking 19 prisoners.

A short, heavy bombardment, this morning, preceded an attempt to enter our trenches south-west of Wytschaete. We drove the enemy off in disorder, with considerable losses.

Our fire drove off an attempt made to attack us north of Ypres, under cover of an intense bombardment.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: An attack made by the British, southward of Arras, broke down under our gunfire. The weather restricted fighting.

TEHYANGHSIEN LOOTED

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, January 7.—Tehyanghsien has been looted. The robbers scaled the wall in the night and robbed the public offices, pawnshops, merchants and gentry.

Wang Chih-siang, the Inspecting Commissioner from Peking, arrived today. There was a great official reception and the public buildings were decorated with flags.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos.... Jan. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Jan. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Jan. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Jan. 16

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Jan. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Jan. 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Jan. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 31
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Feb. 3

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Jan. 9
Per P. & O. s.s. Somali Jan. 16
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Jan. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of November 29 was due at Hongkong yesterday, and here on Jan. 12. Left Haiphong on January 6, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The American mail is due here on or about Saturday, January 13, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.

The French mail of Dec. 24 is due at Hongkong on January 29, and here on February 2. Left Port Said on January 1.

Switzerland Invasion For Blow At France Is Thought Possible

Paris Gives Prompt Re-assurance Of Respect For Neutrality

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—In view of the possibility of Germany meditating a blow at France through Switzerland, it is worthy of note that the French Government, according to a telegram from Paris, recently renewed its assurances to the Swiss Government that France will strictly respect the neutrality of Switzerland.

GERMANY RUNS AMOK STATES DUTCH REPORT

All British Ships To Be Sunk Without Warning; Neutrals Not Protected By Flags

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 7.—Another indication that Germany is likely to run amok at any moment is contained in the Dutch pro-German newspaper Toekomst, which intimates that the Germans regard all British merchantmen as auxiliary-cruisers, to be sunk without regard for any loss of life and warns neutrals that their flags will not protect them.

Kuleli-Burgas Bridge Wrecked By Aviators

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—The Admiralty reports: Naval aeroplanes attacked and wrecked one span of the Kuleli-Burgas railway-bridge over the Maritza River.

NIVELLE'S CONFIDENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 6.—General Nivelle, Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the north and north-east, addressed the following New Year order of the day to his troops: "Soldiers of the Republic! As another year of war draws to an end, you may survey with pride the work accomplished.

"At Verdun, you broke the most powerful assault that Germany has ever launched against any of her adversaries. On the Somme, rivalling in courage our British allies, you have, in the course of a long series of attacks, given proof of your tactical superiority over the enemy, which will be all the more marked as time goes on.

"Never has our army been more fit, more valiant or in possession of more powerful means of warfare. It is under these brilliant auspices that the year 1917 opens. You will make of it a year of victory!

"Absolutely confident of this, I address to all officers and soldiers my affectionate New Year greetings."

SILVER MARKET INERT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states: The market has been unusually inert. Visible transactions have been rather small and general inquiries, apart from the demand for coinage purposes, insufficient to affect the price.

Shanghai exchange has fallen a halfpenny. Some silver has been sold on China account and some purchases have been made for the Indian bazaars, where the stock has been much reduced lately.

LUNG CHI-KWANG STILL CAUSING MUCH UNREST

Occupies Strategical Points In Defiance of New Garrison Commissioner

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 7.—Two telegrams received by the Government from Kwangtung indicate that Lung Chi-kwang is still a source of considerable unrest. The first telegram is from the Kwangtung Assembly and states that Lung Chi-kwang, under the pretext of the difficulty in transporting troops to Hainan, is still occupying strategical points, with the object of opposing the appointment of Lu Lan-ching as Garrison Commissioner at Kiungchow.

The second telegram, which is from Lung Chi-kwang, reports that there is imminent danger of a conflict between his and the garrison troops and accuses the Garrison Commissioner of inspiring the Hainanese to oppose his troops. Lung Chi-kwang has requested General Lu Yung-ting to postpone the appointment of the Garrison Commissioner, but General Lu Yung-ting has refused.

Lung Chi-kwang alleges that the Hainanese were panic-stricken on the approach of the new Garrison Commissioner with troops.

Canton, January 6.—Lung Chi-kwang now no longer opposes the Occupation Commissioner-Designate, Lu Lan-ching, proceeding to Kingchow and is willing to withdraw from the yamens and also from the forts that Lu Lan-ching is entitled to control.

Frustrate Germans In Many Coups-de-Main

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 7.—The official communique issued on Friday evening reported: There has been considerable reciprocal artillery activity on the Woevre front.

The communique yesterday evening reported: There have been violent artillery duels this afternoon in the region of Paschendael. Our artillery successfully bombarded the enemy's organisations on the Somme front.

Enemy *coups-de-main* at Butte de Mesnil, Maisons des Champagne and Arracourt were frustrated by our fire.

The communique this afternoon reported: Bombing encounters have occurred west of the Meuse. Our artillery frequently bombarded the northern slopes of Hill 235 and the German defences near Mort Homme. An enemy *coup-de-main*, east of the Meuse, failed completely.

Attempted enemy attacks in the Vosges were stopped by our fire.

One of our aeroplane squadrons bombarded the aerodromes at Haucourt and Matigny, the railway-station at Arcigny, the enemy cantonments in Liancourt Wood and the depots at Attiche.

The communique this evening reported: There has been a lively artillery struggle in the sector of Nieuport Bains, in Belgium.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—As compared with the previous year, the imports into the United Kingdom during 1916 totalled £949,152,679, an increase of £97,259,329 and exports £506,546,212, an increase of £121,677,764. Imports into the United Kingdom in December, 1916, totalled £75,406,306, an increase of £5,079,391 and exports £39,928,406, an increase of £5,980,941, as compared with December, 1915.

Sir J.H. Dalziel Buys Pall Mall Gazette

Reuter's Service

London, January 5.—Sir James Henry Dalziel, Liberal M. P. for Kirkcaldy Burghs and managing director of Reynolds' Newspaper, has bought the Pall Mall Gazette.

Britain's New Loan Biggest in History

To Realise £2,000,000,000; Prospectuses Require 300 Tons Of Paper; Issue Thursday

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 5.—Official.—The new war loan will be issued on Thursday.

The issue of "the biggest loan in history" has dwarfed all financial questions. The secret conditions of the loan are still carefully guarded, but the confidence of the market is shown by the fact that gilt-edged stocks have been steadily rising during the week.

The general idea is that the loan will yield 5¼ per cent per annum. The Times forecasts that the loan will be for an unlimited amount and expects that, with conversions and new money, it will represent the unprecedented amount of £2,000,000,000.

In expectation of a rush, the Bank of England has engaged outside premises. It is estimated that the prospectuses, &c., will require 300 tons of paper and cost £15,000.

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During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results. K. MORGNER, M. D. St. Louis, Mo.

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"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." B. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

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Lecturer Explains Christian Science to Lyceum Audience

'A Religion of Right Ideas and Right-Thinking,' Declares Mr. Clarence W. Chadwick, C.S.B.

Notwithstanding the cold weather, a fairly well-filled house greeted Sunday night's lecture on Christian Science at the Lyceum Theater. Mr. Clarence W. Chadwick, C.S.B., the lecturer of the evening, was introduced by Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, who said:

"Christian Science was revealed to this age fifty years ago. Its rapid growth during the intervening years is without a parallel in history. Its adherents are to be found in every quarter of the globe, and there are upwards of 4,000 churches, societies and groups of people holding services.

"The majority of Christian Scientists have turned to it for healing of sin or sickness, in many cases after they have been pronounced incurable, and have been healed.

"The fact that Christian Science is healing all manner of disease, functional and organic, is well established. Authenticated cases of healing appear in every issue of the periodicals, and abundant testimony of benefits received is given at the Wednesday evening meetings held all over the world. The Principle and rules by which the truth of Christian Science may be demonstrated are simple and available to all.

"The purpose of the lecture this evening is to present the subject of Christian Science correctly, and to bear testimony to the facts regarding the life and work of its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy.

"The lecturer is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts."

Mr. Chadwick said:

There are no other two words in the human vocabulary which are attracting more thoughtful attention throughout the world today than Christianity and Science. Some still seriously object to any intimate association of these words, but may it not be that the present world-wide interest in the subject of Christian Science is due to the fact that Mrs. Eddy was the one in this age to discovery there seemed to be very little in common between them. By many they were looked upon as polar opposites. Mrs. Eddy through spiritual discernment brought these mistermed positive and negative poles together, and, behold, a light whose resplendent rays are penetrating to the four corners of the globe!

It is the purpose of this lecture to tell you something of the mission of a religion of right ideas known in this age as Christian Science, and presented to the world in its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

A Thought World

In the evolution of human thinking it is becoming more and more evident that we live in a thought world. Whatever confronts us must be of mental procurement else there could be no mental or conscious recognition of it. What does the eye behold but a mental image pictured on the retina? We see thoughts because we think them. Things are thoughts and thoughts are things. Divest human existence of all thought and there would be nothing left to see, hear, touch, taste or to talk about.

If there is no sound where there is no one to hear it, sound must be mental. If there is no sight, touch, taste or smell in the absence of any mind or mentality, then sight, touch, taste and smell are mental, not material. Everything cognisable to the senses is a manifestation of thought. A game of baseball is an exhibition of thought. Divest it of all thought and there would be no ball game. The Twentieth Century limited going at full speed is a manifestation of thought. An aeroplane in flight is thought in motion. Without thought it could never have been invented. The architect thinks his forty-story building before committing it to paper. The finished structure ready for occupancy is but objectified human thought. And so on throughout the entire round of human existence we can cognise nothing outside of the realm of thought.

Mrs. Eddy's Discovery

It was in the year 1866 that Mrs. Eddy made the all-important discovery that "all causation was Mind, and every effect a mental phenomenon" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 24).

By Mind she means not the carnal or mortal mind which "is enmity against God," but one infinite supreme creative governing intelligence of the universe, eternal and unchangeable. This is the Mind that the great Apostle referred to when he said: "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." This is the Mind that Jesus employed to heal the sick and sinful, to still the tempest, and to raise the dead. He referred to it as "my Father, and your Father," . . . "my God, and your God." This Mind is the "us" mentioned in Genesis 1: 26: "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." This was the Mind revealed to Moses when he was instructed to "say unto the children of Israel, I Am hath sent me unto you."

It is this clear-cut conception of Mind as elucidated by Mrs. Eddy that is changing the religious thought of the whole world. Not since the days of Jesus and his apostles has any Christian denomination except Christian Science said to its followers: "There is one infinite all-good Mind which is the creator of man and the universe, and this Mind is God, or Spirit, who is 'Of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity.' This Mind is omnipotence, omnipresence and omniscience, infinite and indivisible, therefore never in nor of matter. The real man is the image and likeness of this infinite Mind, spiritual and perfect now."

It seems almost needless to state that the reception of this enlarged concept or right idea of Mind by the world has already resulted in the healing of numerous casbs of insanity, has restored incorrigibles, has resurrected the feeble minded, has healed inveterate sin and abnormal temperamental and traits, conquered depraved appetites. "There are also many other things which" Mind hath done, "the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written."

Causation

Since there is one infinite Mind or intelligence this Mind must be the first and only cause. To admit any other cause then would be equivalent to admitting more than one God, which would be breaking the first great commandment. And since God is infinite good, He could not cause anything unlike good. As the Scriptures plainly state it: "God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

If Christian people would accept and hold to this idea of infinite good they would quickly and effectively dispose of the problem of evil. It may be easier for the so-called Adam man to admit the power and presence of evil because he sees it through the material senses, but the sole consolation of the Christian is the joy that comes to him because he knows through spiritual sense that God, good, is omnipotent and omnipresent.

It is possible for every human being to gain this practical knowledge of God. We call it practical because it can be proved in every-day experience. To know that there is one infinite spiritual cause affords a basis for scientific demonstration. To believe in many causes absolutely incapacitates one for proving the omnipotence of good. To admit a real cause for evil would give it a foundation in fact, would endow it with power and place mankind at its mercy.

Because Christian Science is the gospel of good to the world, its mission is to implant in human consciousness the idea of one infinite all-good cause which never created evil nor suffered it to exist for some wise purpose, as is so often asserted.

Jesus was a man of ideas. He was the perfect example of a thinking man. The basis of his wonderful healing works and his incomparable reasoning and logic was this very idea of perfect spiritual causation. And it must become ours before we can follow in his mental footsteps. The contemplation of imperfect thought models will never bring health, happiness or holiness into human consciousness. Guessing as to the nature of God and his heavenly kingdom never enables one to define good or to overcome evil. Faith without works is simply guessing, not knowing, and guessing will never usher anyone into the spiritual kingdom of "righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."

Creation

Many of us can no doubt recall our childish concept of creation when first reading the book of Genesis, how we tried to picture a primeval chaotic state where there was no light and no created thing in existence, and that later, God (to us the then great unknown) said, "Let there be light: and there was light."

Could we then have paused to ask ourselves who or what is God? we might have been spared many unnecessary experiences in later years, but most of us did not pause, but listlessly accepted the superficial belief that there was a time when God was alone: and not until the advent of Christian Science did we awaken from this material dream to find out the real nature of God and His spiritual creation, coexistent with Him. Reasoning from cause to effect in the light of Christian Science, thinking persons are quite ready to admit that creation, in order to be a truthful, accurate, perfect expression of infinite Mind, must be wholly mental.

If there are any skeptics to whom this subject may seem vague or intangible, let them grasp the meaning of the word "idea" as applied to God's creation and they will find something far more tangible and real than anything which they have cognised through the physical senses. Christian Science make it indubitably clear to us that Mind finds expression, not through mortal or human thoughts, but through its own perfect spiritual thoughts or ideas. Unless there was a time when Mind was without expression there never was a time when these ideas did not exist. When this point is grasped it will explain the meaning of a "finished" or "ended" creation, mentioned in Genesis.

Human thought approaches this subject by slow stages, and those who have erroneously confused the two diametrically opposite accounts of creation in the first and second chapters of Genesis will do well to study that most helpful and illuminating chapter in Science and Health which deals with this much misunderstood subject.

Ideas Defined

Ideas are not the visionary imaginings of the human mind. "My thoughts are not your thoughts. . . saith the Lord." God's thoughts are reflections, expressions or manifestations of His own nature. They are divine realities. As rays of light from the sun, they reflect but do not absorb the nature or being of God. They are indestructible, therefore eternal. Human thoughts are transitory, destructible, unreal. They are "not of the Father" but "of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." No idea of God will ever be lost, because it alone obeys the will of God. Mortal thoughts disobey the divine will and are consumed as chaff.

The world at large classifies ideas as both good and evil, while Christian Science lifts them to the level of God's thoughts, thus making them divine only. The Christian Scientist has ceased to use the word idea in any lower sense than the spiritual, and until others see the importance of following his example they will fail to distinguish between God's thoughts and thoughts supposed to originate in the brain, and which always were and always will be devoid of healing power. The ability to make this distinction is what enabled Mrs. Eddy to explain to the world the modus operandi of Christian healing.

Mission Of An Idea

It has well been said that "ideas are the great warriors of the world." They have fought and won its greatest battles. All the good and great things in human history have been achieved through the leadership of some grand idea. A divine idea is always the harbinger of justice and right. Because it is always clothed with authority and power to carry out the purpose of the divine will, it always has succeeded and always will succeed in its holy mission. The only sense of ability or power to accomplish anything worth while comes to us through some idea of God, not through any human thought. The ability to do right is not of ourselves, it is the gift of God expressed through holy thought.

Then is it not self-evident that humanity's greatest need is to grasp the thoughts or ideas of God? Need we wonder at the injunction of Scripture: "Acquaint now thyself with Him (God) and be at peace"? If we know not the thoughts that God is eternally thinking, "thoughts of peace, and not of evil," could we claim any very intimate relationship with Him? Would we feel thoroughly acquained with some friend none of whose thoughts were ever known to us?

This then, is the primary mission of Christian Science, to acquaint humanity with God through the medium of right ideas. Not through any human thought, belief, theory or opinion can the approach to God be made. "The only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared Him," In other words, the true idea of God alone can reveal the nature of the Father. Would anyone attempt to ascertain the nature of the sun except through the rays of light which proceed from it? "No man cometh unto the Father but by me," the Master declared. Could anything be more plainly stated?

Opposition To Spiritual Facts

Relatively speaking a divine idea never sailed upon a smooth sea. False human nature opposes it at every step. This nature is naturally unprogressive and intolerant. There is nothing more distasteful to the evil one than spiritual facts, since facts are ideas which always reveal the truth concerning evil.

The only opponent of spiritual Truth is the mortal or fleshly mind, the so-called good and evil mind of mortals. A divine idea is unintelligible to this mind. It would be inconsistent for this so-called mind not to oppose its concept of truth. Is it any wonder, then, that Jesus said to his followers: "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself"? Unquestionably the carnal mind was the self referred to in this passage. This mind, laden with the traditions of men, strangled by malice, envy, and hatred, torn with bitter contentions and strife, and forever hampered and limited by its unchristian belief in matter and evil, must experience a change of heart before surrendering its opposition to spirituality.

Christian Science is here to bring about this change of heart, and the scene of transformation is already active and wide-spread. Thousands who at one time were bitterly opposed to Christian Science have in their extremity gone to it for help, have received their healing, and are now among its most ardent advocates. Here is tangible proof of the unreality of what is termed opposition to Truth.

Is it not the height of inconsistency to call ourselves the children of God and then to claim relationship with five physical senses which constantly disobey His laws? Surely there is something wrong in the human order of things, and the sooner humanity looks within to discover what it is that would crucify the Christ, Truth, the sooner will it awaken to know God aright, and to prove by demonstration that Love "thinketh no evil."

Health and Disease

Christian Scientists are a great deal more interested in the subject of health than in disease. They have found out that the right idea of health when intelligently presented to humanity is far more contagious than the thought of disease. They do not believe in getting sick and then having to become proficient in a knowledge of disease before learning how to be well. They have learned that health is the normal condition of man in Christian Science, and that disease is a mistake of the human mind to be corrected by a right understanding of health as an attribute of God.

They are fully convinced through the teaching and practice of Christian Science that a negative or human knowledge of disease never has healed and never will heal any one, but that a positive or demonstrable knowledge of the Truth enables one to overcome belief in disease. When belief in it is destroyed there is no longer any disease to be healed. One's belief in the power, presence and reality of disease can never bring surcease from suffering. Recourse to a higher state of consciousness is man's only remedy for disease or sin. And how shall this be attained? Only through the acceptance and adoption of some idea of truth, which transcends human knowledge. Truly saith the psalmist: "The entrance of thy words giveth light." God's words are expression of the nature of God or good, and it is through these ideas that all the enlightenment of the ages has come. The entrance of sick or sinful beliefs into human consciousness only hinders the recognition of God's thoughts

The present widespread interest in spiritual things is solely due to the transforming influence of the true idea of God as voiced to the world in Christian Science. This idea is the harbinger of health, strength and happiness. It has no knowledge of disease or suffering to impart.

The absence of light, which we call darkness, is dispelled the moment the light is allowed to enter. Just so with disease, it also is dispated the moment the right idea of health is allowed to dominate human consciousness. Whatever is corrective or reformatory must emanate from God. One human belief will not correct another. One sin will not correct another sin. A lesser evil cannot do away with a greater one. No human mistake can correct another mistake. It is a mistake to believe in the actuality of anything which does not emanate from God. If sickness and suffering are of God, Jesus would not have healed them. Nor could Christian Science heal them today if they are a part of the divine consciousness. The right idea or conception of God reveals them as human mistakes or errors of mortal thinking, and only as the Christ Mind is put on and the carnal or mortal mind put off can such mistakes be corrected or destroyed. In other words, Christ is the one and only saviour of mankind, and Christ is the true reflection of God who is infinite Life, Truth and Love. Because Christian Scientists understand the divinity of the Christ they are enabled to heal the sick and reform the sinner.

No wonder Solomon said, "Get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding." Jesus did not advise us to acquire a knowledge of disease in order to heal disease. He did not counsel his followers to study medical works in order to cope intelligently with the ills of the flesh. He did not say to study what the world says about sin in order to avoid its experience. What did he say? This, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," which is equivalent to saying, "Seek ye first the spiritual understanding of God and his right thoughts or ideas." Christian Science has come to open the door of consciousness to receive this understanding of God and to apply it to the correction of every human mistake. Before Christian Science came, who of us, regardless of our religious convictions, knew how to correct the belief in sickness or suffering? Did we not rather hasten to magnify its seeming presence by voicing the belief to all with whom we came in contact? Did we not ally ourselves on the side of physical sense by admitting that we had the ailment, that it actually belonged to us? And did we not often send for the trusted family doctor who invariably confirmed our fears? And what next? Why, he then went to work to prove both to himself and to his patient that the so-called ailment didn't really belong to him after all? Had it been a part of the real man he would have been obliged to have it forever.

How do we deal with this subject in Christian Science? We agree to disagree with the very first approach of disease in any form, recognising such approach as the tempter suggesting life and intelligence in matter and a power part from God. We strive to maintain a mental poise on

(Continued On Page 4)

BEWARE OF NEURASTHENIA

Neurasthenia is a condition of exhaustion of the nervous system. The causes are varied. Continuous work, mental or physical, without holidays, without proper attention to diet and exercise, also worry over family affairs or friends, are the most common causes. Excesses of almost any kind may produce it. Some disorders, like influenza, will cause neurasthenia. So also will a severe shock, intense anxiety, or grief.

The symptoms are over-sensitiveness, instability, a disposition to worry over trifles, headaches, possibly nausea.

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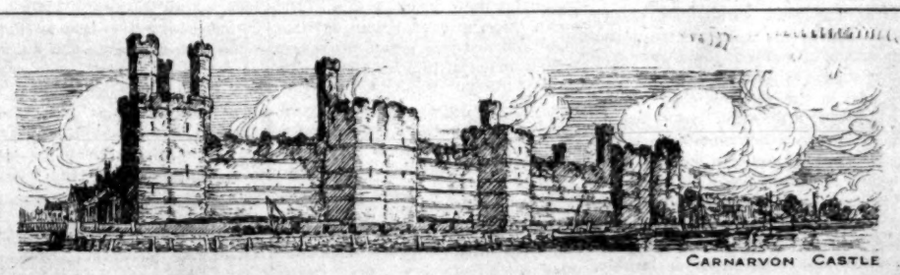
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Lecturer Explains Christian Science

(Continued from Page 3)

the side of harmonious being, by contending for the reality and supremacy of spiritual existence. We seldom voice error to any one. This enables us to magnify good and to minimize evil, and by acknowledging God's omnipotence and omni presence we soon experience a normal state of mind and body. By working through the understanding instead of blind belief, we lose our false sense of discord, and thought is unlifted and purified. We are that much nearer the kingdom of heaven.

Under all forms of material and erroneous mental treatment thought is left buried in the belief of life in matter, hand in hand with the admission that we not only had the disease but that we may have it again. Christian Science enables us to see that the belief in disease is what needed treatment, and not the real man. As this is spiritually understood we are enabled to declare intelligently and without fear of contradiction that as God's children we never really had the disease and never can have it. It is this perception of Christian mataphysics that makes it possible for humanity to escape "from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God."

He alone can call this teaching impractical who has not accepted and proved it true in demonstration.

True Freedom

We cannot bring out in our lives anything above our highest concept of God. If this concept makes God out to be the author and sender of disease, it is perfectly consistent for us to have disease. We could not even want to get rid of it if we honestly thought that God sent it. Christian Science makes it clear to us that we do not know the true meaning of freedom until we learn how to conquer the ills for which a mistaken sense of God is directly responsible.

Man's birthright is entire freedom from bondage of every description. There is therefore a law operative to bring this about, and Christian Scientists are striving to live in conformity to this "perfect law of liberty." They have not yet reached the goal of perfection, but they are breaking up their fallow ground, making it ready for the seeds of the Father's planting, and they are grateful for His spiritual blessings already received.

We are duty bound to possess what God gives alike to all His children. This is accomplished by making active use of what we are already conscious of having. It is what one does with one's wealth that makes one wealthy. The mere hoarding of material riches too often makes one a pauper instead of a prince in the sight of God. Belief in the multiplication table would never make a mathematician. The use or application of it would. Mere belief in God does not make a Christian. The application of His power to overcome evil does make a Christian. Believing in Love neither makes us loving or lovable, nor does it bestow upon us the right of possession of any of God's blessings, but Love expressed in thought and action gives us spiritual dominion, which is the only real freedom.

Quoting a poem from the Christian Science Journal, entitled "Freedom": (March, 1915)

"When I have bowed my every thought to Thine,
When I can see with inner light divine
That all Thou art is here and now and mine,—
Then I am free.
When I above all sin and passion rise,
And thought with Thee is raised unto the skies,
And trustingly my hand within Thine lies,—
Then I am free.
When I can see Thy will is best for me,
And joyfully resign my will to Thee,
And seek no love but Thine,—Ah, tenderly,—
Then life will prove indeed
That I am free."

Christian Science Healing

The world today is deeply interested in the subject of healing. Suffering humanity is looking in every direction for surcease from pain. Usually as a last resort it turns to Christian Science, and through the open door of compassionate Love it finds its way into that haven of rest and peace which is above mortal ken.

The beneficient influence of Christian Science is far-reaching. "It blesses him who gives and him who takes." It is no respector of persons or ailments. It appeals to all classes of people, bidding them awaken from the day dream of life in matter. Those who listen to its message of "on earth peace, good will toward men," experience moral and physical healing.

It is very plain to the student of Christian Science that the direct effects of wrong thinking upon the body, such as the indulgence of malice, anger, hatred and revenge, cannot be healed either by drug or knife. The root of the trouble is not visible in any physical manifestation, but lies hidden in the dark recesses of mortal consciousness. In this conciousness must we grapple with every mortal belief, theory, opinion and suggestion, and silence its self-assumed right to existence, before real healing can be accomplished. Only through mental surgery, in other words, do we make practical use of the ounce of prevention. Drugging the poor innocent body to correct the effects of sinful thought is little else than trying to erase a shadow on the wall without interfering with that which is responsible for the shadow.

Christian Science deals directly with the moral fault in the treatment of disease. If one is receptive to the true idea of God, ready and willing to be shown how to change his habits of thought, this idea will quickly supplant a multitude of erroneous theories and opinions and often bring immediate relief from suffering. When anxious human thought is thus removed from the body one catches a practical glimpse of what is meant by being "absent from the body" and "present with the Lord."

The greatest reform movement on earth today is Christian Science healing, because it means the coming of a Christ to human consciousness. One who honestly approaches Christian Science, even as a remedy for some so-called physical ailment, will meet with the greatest surprise of his life. Selfishly thinking that he would be satisfied with bodily healing he is amazed to find himself face to face with infinite blessings immediately available. With the exuberance of newly kindled joy he is wont to exclaim: "It is too good to be true!" But he very soon realises that he is but awakening to the truth of his being, that man in the image and likeness of infinite Mind is the natural recipient of all good.

It must therefore be seen that Christian Science healing is no impractical or theoretical vagary of the human mind. On the contrary it means transformation of the body by the renewing of the mind. It means the mental readjustment of every human condition. It is one's only passport to happiness and success. It means conformity to law and order, the ability to think and to do as God would have one think and do.

When brought face to face with the goodness and grandeur of infinite Mind, the thought of physical healing pales into insignificance. But as an essential of Christian development and progress, as an awakening from a material to a spiritual sense, its importance cannot be overestimated. Regardless of race or creed, one must experience and understand the Christ healing before one can find one's way into "the secret place of the Most High." As Jesus plainly stated it: "If I with the finger of God cast out devils, no doubt the kingdom of God has come upon you." (Luke xi: 20). Christ could not come to one without making known his healing presence. His coming is not a theory but an actuality, an unavoidable, incontrovertible, demonstrable fact, an active vitalising prelude to all true spiritual attainment.

One Antidote

It is the mission of Christian Science to overcome faith in so-called human antidotes and to point humanity to the one perfect ever-present antidote of divine Love. Jesus prescribed one universal remedy for a very human discord, whether in the form of sin or sickness. He said: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." This meant something more than to pay him a personal visit, else his words are a mockery to present-day Christians. It means to gain an understanding of the Christ, Truth, as the one and only Savior of mankind, and this is done only through a renewing of the mind or consciousness of mortals. A mind laden with images of sin and disease has not experienced the coming of Christ. It may profess belief in God, but such belief fails to bring salvation or even surcease from suffering.

A spiritual glimpse of the eternal unity of God and of man in His image and likeness is the great burden-lifter of mankind. It brings a sense of peace, joy and health that surpasses all human knowledge. It softens the disposition, chastens the affections, silences false pride and self-will, comforts the sorrowing, quenches false appetites, and last but not least, it does away with the evidence of disease. Thousands of witnesses in all parts of the world will testify under oath that Christian Science has healed them of so-called incurable diseases. There can be no intelligent denial of such testimony. The evidence is overwhelming that Christian healing is today an established fact in the world.

Our Leader

Mrs. Eddy's vision of the Christ not only healed her of the effects of a so-called fatal accident, but enabled her to reach a purified mental height where she could spiritually discern the deep things of God and give them to the world. She named her discovery Christian Science. She was, to use her own words, "only a scribe echoing the harmonies of heaven in divine metaphysics" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 115), consequently she had no excuse to offer for inditing the pages of Science and Health. The world owes a profound debt of gratitude to this noble woman for what is contained in this unique book. There are many thousands who can testify that the Bible was a sealed book before Science and Health came to them.

Mrs. Eddy as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, fought the good fight and bravely won her laurels. Her works which have followed her have proved her one of the greatest and yet most humble of religious leaders and teachers.

False Teaching

The world is burdened with false teaching. There is much concerning health and disease which is misleading in the extreme. It is the province of Christian Science to correct such teaching by turning the thought of humanity to Christ Jesus as the sole authority on all subjects essential to human progress and happiness.

Who could accuse Jesus of ever establishing a clinic? He paid little attention to disease or its symptoms, but he constantly healed the sick by the spoken word, and he bade his followers do likewise. His ideals of Life embraced no knowledge of desease as an entity or reality. His mission, as well as that of Christian Science, is to prove such knowledge unreal, a nonentity. This was not and can not be done by human argument or reasoning. It requires spiritual understanding, and according to Scripture this understanding is a "knowledge of the holy," or holy one.

What would be thought of a watchmaker who should establish a school for the purpose of teaching and studying the subject of broken watches? In what way would such a course of study assist in the construction of a perfect watch?

Would years of study of counterfeit money enable one to detect a spurious bill sooner than could one who is thoroughly familiar with the genuine bill?

Would the musician who advocated a systematic study of discords ever succeed in bringing out a true sense of harmony to his pupils?

Would the moralist who spent the most of his time in looking into vice and wickedness be enabled to impress his followers with a sense of purity and moral rectitude? Would not this negative research on his part tend to dim his perception of spirituality? It is "the pure in heart" who see God.

Has anyone ever heard of a school of mathematics where mistakes in calculation are specialised to the exclusion of the rule of exactness which alone enables one to correct such mistakes?

What housewife would add to her skill in breadmaking who devoted her time and attention to analysing and classifying different kinds of unpalatable bread?

Which engineer would you sooner trust to pilot you safely across mountain and plain, the one whose thought is prone to dwell upon the possibility of accidents, or the one who is fearlessly and confidently resting in the thought of safety and divine protection?

Would a human parent be very liable to advise his child to make a special study of malice, envy, hatred and revenge as a preliminary to understanding the nature of ever-present divine Love?

Then why make an exception in the case of disease and insist that it alone among the errors of the human mind shall be feared, studied, investigated, classified, discussed, diagnosed and published broadcast in the attempt to find health? Christian Science makes it very clear to the world that this is a very sure method of perpetuating disease and of eradicating one's true sense of health. Since this method has been in vogue diseases and fear have multiplied and suffering has increased.

One of the first lessons of Christian Science is to reverse this barbarous habit of thinking, talking, and heralding the symptoms of disease. There is nothing more enervating and demoralizing than to magnify in thought some phase of evil which one would overcome or destroy. Can the popular evil of so-called disease germs ever be eradicated without ceasing to fear it and without ceasing to hear, think and talk about such subjects? Every professing Christian should know that the mental image of disease is one of his very worst enemies, and that the Christ or true idea of God comes to rid him of this enemy. He will then recognise Christian Science as his best friend and become a stanch advocate of health and an opponent of disease. He will study, think and talk about the thing he wishes to experience, and not about its opposite.

There is a lesson for us all in the experience of the specialist who often succumbs to the very disease of which he has made a specialty. Many of us also know the effects of reading medical works.

Why should humanity be loath to hear the truth about the action of wrong thought and to take the necessary steps to correct it? Why should it be skeptical concerning the only possible means of protection from erroneous beliefs?

Protection

Protection is divine, not human. The law of right is the only law of protection. Only an ignorance of God could tempt one who is doing wrong to ask for protection in his wrongdoing. Truth does not protect error, Love does not protect hate. Right thought is no protection to wrong thought, but when mortals repent, change their mode of thinking, divine protection is near at hand.

"Man's inhumanity to man" is all based upon a misunderstanding of God and man. Can such inhumanity be done away with without a correct idea or understanding of God? Indeed not! No more than could a mistake in computation be eliminated without a correct understanding of numeration. The right idea of Love is the only remedy for fear or hate. The study of a hundred volumes of human dissertation on the subject of revenge would never overcome revenge.

Whatever is inherently right, being a law unto itself, is its own protection. Right thinking is right practice. Wrong thinking is wrong or malpractice. The one needs no protection, the other could not have it if it wanted it.

If Christian Science practice is right—and we know that it is right—then no human legislation against it can avail anything, since there is and can be no law against the operation of God's law. A right idea in action expresses the power, law and dominion of its Principle, God. It needs no excuse for being about the Father's business, any more than does the sun for shining alike upon the just and the unjust.

Practitioner and Treatment

In deference to the world's ignorance of Christian metaphysics we speak of treatment and practitioner in Christian Science. Students of Christian Science who have experienced healing and regeneration, who have made a thorough study of our Leader's works, and are loyal to her teachings, are in a position to prove to others their understanding of the Christ healing. Through what is known as treatment hundreds of persons throughout the world are daily being healed in Christian Science. Such treatment is not the erroneous influence of any form of mesmerism or hypnotism, of one human mind over another, but is the activity of the Word of God in human consciousness. It is the mental approach or coming of the right idea of God. It is the prayer that knows, instead of believes, what constitutes the kingdom of God in man.

Many who are sufficiently purified in thought and manner of living to express the right idea of treatment, and who can devote their time to such work, are known as Christian Science practitioners. Their mission is not primarily to effect physical healing, but to bring to humanity a scientific understanding of God and His "saving health." This right idea of health acts as a spiritual leaven, purging out of human consciousness every erroneous or unholy thought.

There is nothing more sacred than treatment in Christian Science, and the practitioner who lets God give the treatment is indeed a true follower of the Christ. The real work of the practitioner is to purify his own consciousness so that it may become a transparency for Truth to shine through. He arrogates no power to himself. He indulges in no self-glorification. He judges no man.

The practitioner is therefore no mental freak or prodigy: he wins his laurels through faithful systematic work. He knows that "to work is to pray" and that the only service is a service of love. His God-corrected mentality, constantly radiating Truth and Love, is a boon to any community. As a right thinker his moral and spiritual censorship of world conditions is constantly sifting the chaff from the wheat. He is constantly doing as he would be done by and loving his neighbor as himself, in a word, minding his own business.

The Text-Book

Along with all great subjects Christian Science has its text-book, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. This book is indeed a spiritual key to the Bible, and as such it has proved itself to be the Bible's best friend. It has opened up the hidden spiritual or metaphysical meaning of the Scriptures, has caused thousands of persons to reverence the "books" as never before, to ponder and study its sacred pages from a pure sense of love for the Truth, has greatly increased its sale and circulation. in fact has made the Bible an indispensable companion in numberless homes in all sections of the world.

Despite all opposition to what the world imagines Christian Science to be, the demand for Mrs. Eddy's book is constantly increasing, and its inspired healing message continues to bring joy and happiness into the lives of suffering humanity. In the words of one who has recently tasted the word: "I have been studying Christian Science for nearly a year. Need I say that I have just begun to live? I have burst the chrysalis of ignorance and doubt, of misunderstanding and fear, and am joyfully beholding the beauty, the wonder, and the depth of meaning of "a new heaven and a new earth." My whole plan of thought and action has been revolutionised. I have found health; but above and beyond that, I have found that peace which passeth all understanding." The silent influence of a book that will accomplish such wonderful results cannot be stopped by the frenzied attempts of malice or intolerance.

Science and Health is making its appeal to all humble-minded persons. Through a prayerful study of the book thousands are daily experiencing moral and physical healing and acquiring a demonstrable understanding of Truth.

Little reason then why it should not appeal to all classes of people in their varied vocations. Some of the leading artists, actors, musicians, authors, professors and scholars of the day will tell you that Science and Health is their daily companion and that they draw their inspiration from its sacred pages. Prominent business men the world over say the same thing. They will also declare that their application of the Principle of Christian Science has brought them their only success in business.

Broad-minded ministers, physcians and lawyers, and many more of the world's best people are studying the Christian Science text-book, some openly, others in the quiet of their homes. Thus the leaven of Truth is at work, sometimes in directions where least expected. The Christian Science churches are constantly increasing in number and in membership, and in ths connection let it be remembered that the only pastor of the Church of Christ, Scientist, is the Bible and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.

Results certainly prove that the Christian Science text-book is a scientific presentation to the world of right ideas. These brave warriors of the mental realm will continue to 'fight the good fight of faith" and to "lay hold on eternal life," until " the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." (Hab. ii. 24).

In the words of Abraham Lincoln: "Happy day when—all appetites controlled, all poisons subdued, all matters subjected—mind, all conquering mind, shall live and move, the monarch of the world. Glorious consummation!"

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WHERE'S JACK JOHNSON PUZZLES U. S. OFFICIALS

Ex-Boxing Champion, Whose Arrest Sought, Now Said To Be In America

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 8.—Jack Johnson, the ex-heavyweight boxing champion, for whose arrest there has been a warrant out for some four years and who has been variously reported as in South America, Italy, Spain, France and in the trenches on the west front, is now believed to be hiding in the United States. Federal officials are trying to locate him.

Basket Ball

Wilmington Beat Rowing Club

The Wilmington had an encouraging victory, last evening, when they visited the Rowing Club's fine new gymnasium—which has the best basketball floor in Shanghai—and defeated the oarsmen by 24 points to 15. The Wilmington had the best of it most of the way, perhaps due to more experience. Their best man was again Montgomery, whilst Gardner stood out amongst the Rowing Club team.

The line-up and scores were:

Wilmington:	Points.
Montgomery, f.	18
Decker, f.	2
Stabler, c.	2
Goldstucker, g.	2
Myer, g.	0
Rowing Club:	
Gardner, f.	11
Armstrong, f.	0
Ericson, f.	2
Neff, c.	2
Olsen, g.	0
Brown, g.	0

Athletics Beat Wilmington

The American Athletic Club had an easy victory over the Wilmington team, at the Town Hall, yesterday, scoring 49 points to 19. It was a pretty good game, despite the big difference in the scores. Neergard, as usual, was the star, whilst Rasmussen was in good form and Hall and Wilner, at guard, played an exceptionally fine game. Montgomery was the best of the losers.

The line-up and scores were as follows:

Athletics.	Points.
Rasmussen, f.	12
Mead, f.	14
Neergard, c.	23
Hall, g.	0
Wilner, g.	0
Wilmington.	
Montgomery, f.	11
Decker, f.	4
Burke, c.	0
Goldstucker, g.	2
Stabler, g.	2

League Game Off

The league game scheduled for yesterday at the Town Hall between B. Co. and the Buglers was not played off owing to some of the men not turning up. The Buglers had four of their men, and under the condition that they are allowed to pick an extra man not belonging to any other league team, they claim the point.

The next league games will be played on Wednesday. The Indians will then be matched against the Athletics, and the Buglers come up again, this time against the Portuguese Co.

The Wilmington five will be up at the Town Hall again tomorrow, to play the Red Sox, at 6.30 p.m.

BOXING RESULTS

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 8.—Sweeney has defeated Billy Neal and McFadden has lost to Lanumi.

ROME CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—Mr. Lloyd George's arrival in Rome was a big surprise. The French party includes M. Briand, the Premier, General Lyautey and M. Thomas, while General Palitmina represents Russia.

The fact that Rome has been selected for what is likely to be the biggest conference of the war has aroused great enthusiasm in Rome, where Mr. Lloyd George is already a popular hero and is regarded as very tangible proof to the whole world of the accord existing between the Allies.

Dr. McElroy Speaks To U.S. Returned Students

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, January 7.—On Saturday night, January 6, the American Returned Students' Club of Nanking tendered a reception to Dr. Robert M. McElroy of Princeton University. Dr. McElroy is spending a few days in Nanking. For some months he has been lecturing at Ching Hwa College and is now visiting in the larger college centers of the country.

The reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Gillet and Mr. Z. S. Ing, of the University of Nanking, introduced Dr. McElroy The members of the foreign community were all invited and the house was well filled.

Dr. McElroy spoke to the gathering on "The Effect of the War on Representative Government and Representative Institutions." He spoke from a large knowledge of many of the nations involved in the war and the spirit of the address was most impartial.

Refreshments were served by the wives of the club members while the Chinese and foreigners took the opportunity to become better acquainted.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

AIN'T THAT THE FELLOW HE TOLD US ABOUT YESTIDDY SAID HED GIVE HIS LIFE TO - SURE IT IS - HIS OLD SCHOOL MATE FROM WORCESTER
LISTEN HE WON $NG LAST NIGHT - AND $65 ON THE ELECTION AND NOW HE SAYS HES FLAT
YOU CAN GET MAPLE SYRUP OUT OF A RED BRICK QUICKER - THAN YOU CAN GET A DIME OUT OF HIM
OUR PREF
H.B. EGGS
IF I COULD ONLY GET A DOLLAR - GEE BILL IT WOULD HELP OUT A LOT - JUST TILL TOMORROW
I HAVENT HAD A CENT THAT I COULD CALL MY OWN FOR OVER A MONTH - OH NO - I'M NOT KIDDING A BIT - THE RENT MAN WAS UP THIS MORNING AND THE PIANO MAN BACKED A VAN UP TO THE STOOP TO TAKE THE OLD MUSIC BOX OR MY LAST TWO BUCKS.
FRESH EGGS
INDOOR SPORTS.
TRYING TO PUT THE BEE" ON AN OLD SCHOOL PAL WHO HAS JOINED THE HARD BOILED EGG CLUB.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INST. MEN GAIN WAR HONORS

Brother of Mr. E. O. Drake Of Shanghai and Rockwell Both From Famous School

Graduates of Virginia Military Institute, of whom there are quite a number in town, will be glad to hear that, according to "The Cadet," the corps organ, a number of the alumni are distinguishing themselves at the front with the Allies.

Col. Joseph R. Anderson of Lee, Va., historiographer of the Institute, contributes a letter to a recent issue in which he gives some interesting information regarding several of the volunteers, including a paragraph about Lieut. James Drake, a brother of Mr. E. O. Drake, of the local staff of the B. A. T. He writes: "After greatly distinguishing himself and receiving several decorations, Lieut. James Drake, Jr., of the class of 1901, has been given leave of absence for one month and is now visiting his parents, but the Richmond papers declare they are unable to get him to speak of his wonderful experiences in the trenches of France. Drake is ever at home in the fighting line and if his life is spared he will attain yet greater distinctions."

With reference to the death in an air battle of Kiffer Rockwell, class 1912, Col. Anderson wrote:—"Of course you have heard of the death of the gallant Rockwell, killed while flying his machine, serving in France as a member of the American Escadrille. Probably no man from America fighting with the Allies has won greater distinction for superb gallantry. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant from the sergeantcy, but was killed without learning of the honor.

"All our 'boys' are behaving with consummate gallantry in this, the bloodiest war the world has ever seen, and it goes without saying that their V. M. I. training has stood them in good stead."

In another number, reporting Rockwell's death, the "Cadet" states that he fearlessly attacked a Taube at 8 a.m. on September 23. He was shot through the head and dropped to earth like a stone. The death of Rockwell is a great loss to French military aviation. He brought down a large number of German machines. He was a brilliant aviator. He had been awarded the War Cross and the Military Medal. On one occasion he was surrounded by five German machines and escape seemed impossible. But with great deftness as a pilot and an evident cool head, he suddenly plunged his machine into a fog bank and eluded his enemies without accident.

KAISER MEETS LEADERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 5.—The Arch-Duke Frederick and General Holtzendorff, the Austrian Chief of Staff, lunched with the Kaiser at Grand Headquarters, Crown Prince Boris of Bulgaria, Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, General Jekoff, the Bulgarian Chief of Staff, were also present. The Kaiser bestowed the Order Pour le Merite on the Arch-Duke.

Chinese Commission To Study Philippine And Japanese Education

China is planning to improve her school system and bring it into full accord with those of foreign countries where education is more advanced, which is the fundamental reason for an expedition that departed yesterday for the Philippines, via Japan, under the leadership of Dr. P. W. Kuo of the Government Teachers' College at Nanking. Others in the party were Mr. Hwang Yen-pei of the Kiangsu Province Educational Association, Chang Chu-chuang of the Ministry of Education at Peking, Chen Hsiao-chuang and Mr. Han of the Peking Higher Normal School, and Mr. Ching Hsuan of the Wuchang Normal school.

Foreign educators always have recognised that China has her own peculiar problems to solve if the general education of the great mass of the people is to be brought about, but the Chinese say no foreigner has offered any adequate answer. Now the Chinese are endeavoring to find the answer themselves and on the work of the commission much of China's later educational methods may be based.

While translations of the work of the Japanese school system are available, certain points in the working of the system are to be cleared up during the visit of Dr. Kuo and his party to the neighboring empire. But it is to the Philippines that the commission looks for the greatest amount of information since the American educators there have put into effect many innovations that may be adopted later in China. The Philippine system, so far as the primary grades are concerned, strives to make every child self-supporting by laying great stress on vocational and industrial education.

In the case of China, where every child born of humble parents must aid in the family support as soon as its little fingers are able to do any work at all, the industrial side has not been overlooked, for in many cases it is all the education the child ever receives. The committee therefore is expected to devise methods whereby the industrial and more formal sides of education may be brought into accord. The matter of training teachers in which most of the members of the commission are most intimately concerned, has reached a high standard in the Philippines and it is expected that the present visit of inspection may be productive of good results as regards China's own normal schools.

NEW AUSTRIAN EMPEROR DISMISSES PRO-GERMANS

Gets Rid of Men Chiefly Responsible for War; Expect Coalition Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—There is much speculation over the attitude of the Emperor Charles of Austria, who has displayed unexpected determination in weeding out officials of the old regime. It is a remarkable fact that most of the dismissals are of notorious pro-Germans. The latest dismissals are Baron Macchie, the principal Departmental Chief of the Foreign Office and Count Forgach, the second chief, to whose machinations the war is largely due.

It is reported that the Emperor Charles is going to Buda-Pest, to supervise the re-organisation of the Government there and to root out the pro-Germans. Another significant move is the unmuzzling of Austrian Socialists, who are now permitted even to demand the evacuation of the Allied territories in the west and the south.

Amsterdam, January 4.—The Vossische Zeitung says that the Emperor of Austria-Hungary has summoned Count Julius Andrassy, the leading opponent of Count Tisza, to Vienna and the formation of a Coalition Cabinet is more probable than the immediate resignation of Count Tisza.

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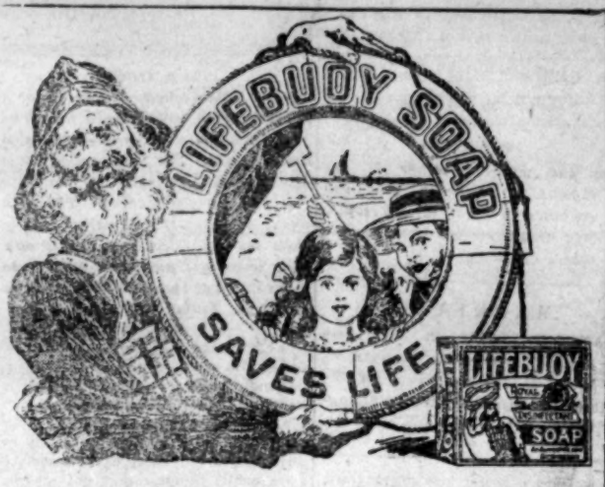

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Fine and milder weather in our regions. The north gale will continue to blow in the south. Bad weather in the north on the coasts of Korea.

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12316.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 9, 1917

Germany's Restive Socialists

(Literary Digest, Nov. 25.)

FAR-REACHING consequences are expected to result from the breach between Philipp Scheidemann, the leader of the majority of the German Social Democrats, and the Imperial Chancellor, whose war-policy no longer commands the support of this politically important group. It will be r[illegible] that the Socialist party in [illegible]ring split upon the war-issue [illegible]r. Liebknecht refused to cou[illegible] the war in any form, declaring it to be an act of treason to the Socialist international ideal. This little minority of two original members has, since Dr. Liebknecht's arrest, grown, under the leadership of Haase and Ledebour, into a Socialist opposition of twenty members, and secured the support of the Berlin Vorwarts, the central organ of the Social Democrats. The prospect of a Socialist reunion as an anti-war party seems to have disturbed the authorities, and most of the Socialist press intimated that they had to submit to censorship their reports of the recent Social Democratic Conference. The Chemnitzer Volksstimme, however, declares that nothing vital was suppressed and that nothing was said at the conference that the public did not already know. This raises the ire of the Leipziger Volkszeitung, a stanch supporter of the minority group, and it remarks:

"To be able to write such a statement one would have to have completely forgotten everything said by the opposition at this conference. Speakers could be cited whose declarations have been mutilated—declarations which, for reasons easy to understand, we have not been able to reproduce integrally. There are precisely very important facts which the opposition set forth in order to justify its conduct, and which the public does not already know. It is possible, indeed, that the leaders of the majority have learned nothing new; at any rate, they have had many opportunities of being correctly informed. It proves nothing less than that the opposition can not speak freely to the masses of the public on most important subjects."

This allegation that free speech is no longer permitted to the somewhat noisy Socialist minority finds a certain confirmation in the Swiss papers. For example, the Berner Tagwacht reports that during September over 500 Socialists were arrested and interned in Germany for anti-war agitation. Further light is thrown on what is meant by "internment" by the Wiener Arbeiterzeitung, one of the Austrian labor papers, which writes:

"This 'protective arrest'—naturally it is not the individual arrested who has to be protected, but the State against him—is approximately what we in Austria term 'internment.' The difference resides in the fact that 'protective arrest' may, after all, be grounded on a law—the law concerning the state of siege—whereas 'internment' in Austria has not the least legal basis. It is one of the numerous singularities of the administration that a measure has been ordered tens of thousands of times since the war began without the law having given the least right to the administration in the matter."

This would suggest that in Austria the Socialists have been influenced by their German colleagues to the extent of initiating an anti-war movement. It is, however, from the Zurich Volksrecht that we learn something of what the minority are saying among themselves, and this appears in the letter addressed by Dr. Karl Liebknecht to the "Royal War-Council in Berlin," when an inquiry into his sentence of imprisonment was being made by the Reichstag. This letter is so extreme in its criticisms that some doubt its authenticity, though it should be noted that its author has now been condemned to jail for expressing just such sentiments, and hence is already known to hold these or similar views. Dr. Liebknecht writes:

"The Government has prepared this war in agreement with the Austrian Government, so that it bears the chief responsibility. It brought about the war by leading into error the bulk of the nation, and even the Reichstag. (Refer to the terms in which the ultimatum was addressed to Belgium and the manner in which the German White Book was drawn up, also the suppression of the Tsar's telegram of July 29, 1914, etc.). It acted thus in order to maintain the masses of the people at the desired level."

Having charged the German Government with the deliberate provocation of the war, he proceeds to discuss the manner in which it has been conducted. He says:

"The Government has carried on the war in accordance with methods which are even incompatible with everything which has been done hitherto—the violation of Belgium and Luxemburg; the use of poison-gases, which were subsequently used by the other belligerents; there were Zeppelin bombs which killed both combatants and non-combatants, a submarine-war on commerce, the torpedoing of the Lusitania, etc., pillage and extortion of tribute, beginning with Belgium; the internment and imprisonment of the population of the Eastern provinces; various devices for forcing prisoners to work against their own country, by spying for the Central Powers, thereby committing an act of high treason; contracts arranged between Zimmermann and Sir Roger Casement in December, 1916, for the formation of armed units of British prisoners of war, for the purpose of forming the Irish brigade. Besides these, other attempts must be mentioned which were made among the foreigners in concentration-camps in Germany, threatening them with internment unless they betrayed their own countries and placed themselves at Germany's disposal."

Passing to domestic questions, he charges that recent food legislation is entirely in the interest of the Conservative party and its Agrarian supporters:

"In proclaiming the state of siege the Government had recourse to political proceedings totally devoid of all scruples, and it increased its demands on the working classes further by its organisation of the food question. During the war everything has been done with an eye to the wishes and demands of the agrarians and capitalists, at the expense of the masses of the people. Even today it is thought that the aims of the war must comprehend the conquest of territories, and these desires for annexation form the greatest obstacle in the way of the conclusion of peace.

"The password of all true Socialists ought to be this: 'Down with the Government!'"

Finally, he dismisses in a paragraph the idea that Germany is waging a war of defense:

"The present war is not a war of defense or a war waged for the liberation of oppressed peoples. From the proletariat's point of view, it merely signifies a concentration and an accumulation of political oppression and military sacrifices, increasing the misery of the working classes to the profit of the capitalist and to the profit of absolutism.

"For the German working classes, there can be no thought of its ever coming to terms with leaders animated by such ideas, and I shall pursue the struggle against them with all my strength."

All Want Peace: Why Not Have It Now?

By A Distinguished Publicist

(Third Article)

Note: The fourth article in this important and timely series from The New York Times, appeared in Sunday's CHINA PRESS. *The third article, now printed, did not come to hand in time for Sunday's edition. The fifth and succeeding articles will appear in their regular order from day to day. This series has awakened widespread interest and discussion both in America and Great Britain.*

What may, for convenience, be called the open-door policy of international trade does not necessarily imply the total abandonment of tariffs, either for revenue or indeed for protection, if that which is to be protected is in each case conceived as a really human and not merely a money interest. In so far as tariffs are levied by any nation as a necessary means of raising revenue, or in so far as they are, in the judgment of any nation, necessary to the protection of the standard of living of wage earners or to the diversification of industry, and in so far as they apply equally to all nations, they are compatible with the open-door policy in the broad sense. What the open-door policy does involve is a changed point of view on the part of those nations which, like Germany, France, and the United States, have been too largely under the domination of the notion that all imports are harmful, and that they displace an equal amount of home-made products. So long as any one great nation holds to the false theory that international trade is a mere [illegible] incident to a nation's busi[illegible] sometimes even a detriment to [illegible] so long will other great nati[illegible]ld aloof and keep their exclu[illegible]ff walls more or less in repair. Whatever is done to make international trade more easy and more general must be done by the common consent of the great commercial nations of the world.

There can be little doubt that false and misleading views of international trade have had more to do with the development of those international rivalries and suspicions which preceded and made possible the present war than any other single cause. How to remove these rivalries and suspicions, and how to substitute a new, a wiser, and a broader view of international trade for that which has heretofore prevailed, is one of the most serious aspects of the problem of effecting a genuine peace.

This question cannot be settled by economists alone. Indeed, they are incompetent to settle it, as is made clear enough by the fact that the three most prominent German economists in this generation have held sharply differing views on this question. Professor Wagner has taught thoroughgoing protection, Professor Brentano has taught complete free trade, while Professor Schmoller has taken a middle course. Similar divisions, though perhaps not always quite so definite as these, have existed in the ranks of French, British, Italian, Russian, and American economists. This question is to be settled, if at all, on the broad basis of constructive statesmanship and from the viewpoint of a just and secure international peace to which each nation must be willing to make its contribution.

The fact must not be overlooked that there is in Great Britain a powerful body of political opinion, strongly supported by some economists, which would reverse the British trade policy of the past sixty years and institute a regime of new trade antagonism and new international suspicion. It would be little short of calamitous should the trade policy of Great Britain be essentially changed now. The swift concurrence of other nations in a liberal trade policy, which Cobden and Bright foresaw and so confidently predicted a half century ago, did not result, but there never has been so favorable a chance for the concurrence of other nations as now presents itself. The pressure of the universal desire for a stable peace may accomplish what generations of argument and example could not do. If Great Britain will only persist in her present trade policy she may thereby make an even greater contribution to the peace of the world than she can possibly make by her navy, her army, and her almost limitless financial resources.

The Economic Conference of the Allied Powers, held in Paris on June 14-17, 1916, was most significant. To the extent to which the conference dealt with economic measures to be taken by them during the war its conclusions and recommendations need not be discussed here. In so far, however, as this conference foreshadowed a period of purposeful and highly organised economic strife after the present military struggle is ended, it was discouraging and reactionary in the extreme. Two generations ago Lord Clarendon, in referring to the apparent settlement of the Eastern question by the Treaty of Paris, wrote: "Nous avons faits une paix, mais pas la paix." If the present military contest is to be immediately succeeded by a new and vigorous economic struggle, using all the implements of privilege, discrimination, and favor, then while the war may result in a peace, it will not result in that durable and secure peace on which the heart of the world is set.

Meanwhile the people of the United States, at least, are at school. The war has literally forced upon them an international trade of stupendous magnitude, and it is rapidly transforming them from a debtor into a creditor nation. Since the outbreak of the war the people of the United States have bought back from Europe considerably more than $2,000,000,000 of their own securities, and, in addition, they have loaned nearly, if not quite, $2,000,000,000 to foreign countries and highly profitable experiences, taken in connection with the fact that for some years past American public opinion has been gradually taking larger and sounder views of international trade and of tariff problems, indicate that in the United States the ruling tendency is in the right direction. Such facts teach the American people, more thoroughly than any printed page can possibly do, what it means to engage in international trade on so huge a scale, and how it broadens the sympathies and widens the knowledge of all those who, directly or indirectly, are interested in the undertaking. "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

The Allies have an unexampled opportunity to lay the foundations of a durable peace if, when the war ends, they will offer to Germany and her allies complete participation on equal terms in the trade of the world, on sole condition that political activity in other countries be abandoned and that an international guarantee for national security be at once agreed upon. Neither the Allies nor Germany need fear that in such case the influence of their national ideals, their public policies, or their literatures will be lost. It is undeniable, as the late Professor William G. Sumner once wrote, that "We may be very sure that the wheat from America has had far more effect on ideas in Europe than the ideas from America."

Nov. 21, 1916. COSMOS.

Two Interesting Books By Women

Mr. Huneker Finds That 'Cr eative Involution' and 'Sussex Gorse' Make for Reflection

Israel Zangwill, in the papers he contributed once upon a time to the Strand Magazine and later reunited in a book bearing the happy title "Without Prejudice," spoke of women writers as being significant chiefly in their self-revelation. What they tell of themselves is of more value than what they write about. Whether Mr. Zangwill now believes this matters little in the discussion of two unusual books by two women. At least he was not so wittily rude as Heine, who said that when a woman writes she keeps one eye on a man. He was thinking of George Sand. And he hastened to add that his classification had an exception, the Countess Hahn-Hahn, who, unfortunate woman, had only one eye. The great poet was not always polite. Perhaps today he would open both eyes widely after reading, "Creative Involution" by Cora L. Williams, M. S., with an apposite introduction by Edwin Markham. Miss Williams deals with no less a bagatelle than the Fourth Dimension of Space (what we do not know we fear, and fear is always capitalised). Speculative as is her work, she is not a New Thoughter, a Christian Scientist, or any of the other queer ragtag and bobtail beliefs and superstitions—fortune telling, astrology, selling "futures" in the next life, table rapping and such like. Cora Lenore Williams is an authority in mathematics, as was the brilliant, unhappy Sonya Kovalevska, the Russian. Her ideas, then, are not verbal windpudding, but have a basis of mathematics and the investigations of the laboratory, where "chemists and physicists are finding that the conduct of certain molecules and crystals is best explained as a fourth dimensional activity."

We have always enjoyed the idea of the Fourth Dimension. The fact that it is an X in the plotting of mathematicians in general does not hinder it from being a fascinating theme: poor old J. K. F. Zoellner of Leipzig proved to his own satisfaction the existence of a Fourth Dimension when he turned an india rubber ball inside out without tearing it. Later he became a victim to incurable melancholy. If you have read Cayley, or Abbot's "Flatland," or the ingenious speculations of Simon Newcomb and W. K. Clifford, you will learn the attractions of the subject. Perpetual motion, squaring the circle, are only variants of the alchemical pursuit of the philosopher's stone, the transmutation of the baser metals, the cabalistic Abracadabra, the quest of the absolute. Man can't live on machinery alone, and the underfed soul of the past period of positivism craves more spiritual nourishment today. Hasn the remarkable mathematician Henri Poincare (author of "Science and Hypothesis," "The Value of Science," "Science and Method") declared that between the construction of the spirit and the absolute of truth there is an abysm caused by free choice and the voluntary elimination which have necessitated such inferences? Note the word "free"; will it restored to its old and honorable estate in the hierarchy of thought. The cast iron determinism of the seventies and eighties has gone to join the materialistic ideas of Buchner and Clifford. It is a pluralistic world now, and lordly Intuition—a dangerous vocable—rules over mere mental processes. Science only attains the knowledge of the correspondence and relativity of things—no mean intellectual feat, by the way—but not of the things themselves; one must join, adds Poincare, to the faculty of reasoning the gift of direct sympathy. In a word, Intuition. Even mathematics as an exact science is not immutable, and the geometries of Lobatchevsky and Riemann are as legitimate as Euclid's. And at this point the earth beneath us begins to tremble and the stars to totter in their spheres. Is the age of miracles now?

Perhaps music is in the Fourth Dimension. Time may be in two dimensions. Who was it that years before Bergson compared Time to a river always flowing, yet a permanent river: if we emerged from this stream at a certain moment and entered it an hour later, would it not signify that Time has two dimensions? And where does music stand in the eternal scheme of things? Are not harmony with its vertical structure and melody with its horizontal flow proof that music is another dimension in Time? Miss Williams's notion of the Fourth Spatial Dimension is a spiritual one. Creative Involution is to supersede the Darwinian evolution. Again the interior revolution described for our salvation in the epistles of the Apostle Paul. All roads lead to religion. Expel religion forcibly and it returns under strange disguises, usually as debasing superstitions. And religion without dogma is like a body without a skeleton—it can't be made to stand upright.

Mathematicians are poets, and religion is the poetry of the poor, just as philosophy is the diversion of professors. Modern science, said Mallock, put out the footlights of life's stage when it denied religion. But matter, in the light of recent experiment, is become spirit, energy, anything but gross matter. Tyndall might have to revise the conclusions of his once famous Belfast address in the presence of radium. The truth is that human intelligence, an excellent instrument for a priori combinations, is specially inept in preserving realities; and Remy de Gourmont said that the essential thing is to search the eternal in the diverse and fleeting movements of form. From a macrocosmic monster our gods are become microcosmic; god may be a molecule, a cell. A god to put in a phial; thus far has the zigzag caprice of theory attained. And religion is "a sum of scruples which impede the free exercise of our faculties," says Salomon Reinach in "Orpheus." Bossuet did not write his "Variations" in vain. All is vanity, even doctrinal fluctuations.

Man must no longer be egocentric. The collective soul is born. The psychology of the mob, according to Professor Le Bon, is different from the psychology of the individual. We know this from the mental workings of a jury. Twelve otherwise intelligent men put in a jury box contaminate each other's will so that their united judgment is, as a rule, that of a full fledged imbecile. Mark Twain noted this in his accustomed humorous (a mordant humor) fashion, adding that trial by jury was all very well in the time of Alfred the Great, candle clocks and small communities. Miss Williams, who sees salvation for the single soul in the collective soul—not necessarily socialistic—nevertheless warns parents against the dangers in our public school system, where the individuality of the child is so often disturbed, if not destroyed, by class teaching. Mob psychology is always false psychology. The crowd obliterates the ego. Yet to collective consciousness belongs the future. It is all very well for Mallock to call war the glorification, the result and the prop of limited class interests. (This was years ago.) Stately, sedate, stable is the class that won't tolerate war; class of moral lollipops. War we must have; it is one of the prime conditions of struggling existence. As belief in some totem, fetich, taboo is the basis of all superstitions, so the superstition of yesterday builds the cathedrals of faith today. Read Frazer's "Golden Bough"—James Frazer, who is the Darwin of Social Anthropology. Happiness requires limitations, as a wine needs a glass to hold it; and if patriotism is a crime of lese majesty against mankind, then be it so. But like the poor, war and patriotism are precious essences in the scheme of life, and we shall always have them with us. However, the warning of Miss Williams is a timely one. At school our children's souls are clogged with bricks and mortar, instead of being buoyant and individual.

She quotes—and her little volume contains a mosaic of apt quotations—with evident approbation from "Some Neglected Factors in Evolution," by the late H. M. Bernard, an English thinker: "Organic life is thus seen advancing out of the dim past upon a series of waves, each of which can be scanned in detail until we come to that one on which we ourselves, the organisms of today, and the human societies to which we belong, are swept onward. Here we must necessarily pause, but can we doubt that the great organic rhythm which has brought life so far will carry it on to still greater heights in the unknown future?" Rhythm, measured flow, is the shibboleth. A new mysticism is prefigured in the later writings of Nietzsche, whose influence on Bergson and French philosophy has been profound. But not the fierce bogie Nietzsche set up by some ill informed writers who talk of the "blond beast" as the ideal superman. Zarathustra tells that man is a discord and hybrid of plant and ghost. "I teach you Beyond-Man (superman) Man is something that will be surpassed . . . once man was ape, and is ape in a higher degree than any ape. . . . Man is a rope connecting animal and Beyond-Man." Nietzsche did not believe in Darwin. His teachings are spiritual. "Believe that which thou seest not," cries Flaubert in his marvellous masque of mythologies ancient and modern, "The Temptation of St. Anthony." Tertullian said the same centuries before the Frenchman: "Credo quia impossibile est." We all do.

(Continued on Page 7)

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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THAT'S WHERE I'D LIKE TO KEEP HIM—
MR. JIGGS—YOU'LL PARDON ME—BUT—
YOU'D NEVER GIT A PARDON FROM ME IF I WUZ A JUDGE—YOU'RE NOT A TAILOR—YOU'RE A STEAM-PIPE FITTER!
ALL RIGHT—BUT YOU OWE FOR A BILL AND I CAN NEVER FIND YOU IN—I MUST INSIST THAT YOU MAKE SOME DEFINITE ARRANGEMENT WITH ME!
WELL—LET ME SEE NOW!
?
WELL—SUPPOSE YOU CALL EVERY MONDAY MORNIN'.
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Wives I Might Have Been

The Wife of a Man Who Dabbled in Stocks

By Jane McLean.

"And we want you to come and have dinner with us on next Thursday evening," the letter read, and after I had finished it and put it back in its envelope I gave very little thought to it save to wonder a little bit if Howard had changed.

Thursday came and I put on my prettiest dinner dress, a simple affair of black velvet, and went up to the very modern apartment where Howard and Minetta Brown, one of my girl friends, had taken refuge after the honeymoon. When I had known Howard, and to tell the truth at one time I did know him very well, his matters of finance were too subtle for me.

At one time he would apparently be rolling in money, and the next from all accounts he would be borrowing from every man he knew. I wondered a little about how he would manage with a wife and the responsibility of a home, but when the neat, trim little maid opened the door for me and Minetta in a very elaborate evening gown came forward to welcome me, everything certainly looked as if Howard had settled into a groove of financial success.

"How are you, dear?" she said, kissing me warmly. "Do come in here and take off your things." And I followed her into a very handsomely furnished bedroom and proceeded to take off my hat and coat and primp a little bit before the glass.

"Howard will be out in a few minutes," Minetta went on. "We both said that you must be the first person to see the place, and guess who is to be your partner at dinner? Weston Hunt, Howard's new partner."

"I think your place is stunning," I said as I finally rose from the mirror and turned to Minetta.

She sighed a little. "Yes, isn't it?" she returned. "I told Howard we were extravagant, but he bought everything with the money he made on a successful deal."

I said nothing, but thought a great deal. At dinner I sat opposite Weston Hunt, a sleek, good-looking man, who talked a great deal about stocks and bonds. Howard boasted a great deal.

"How do you like the place, Anne?" he asked, while we were eating our salad.

"I think it is beautiful," I said enthusiastically. "The furnishings are very elaborate."

"Money easily made is money easily spent, eh, Hunt?" Howard said. "It's a great life this, living over a volcano, with plenty of money one day and none the next. There's nothing like it."

"I should think it would be dangerous," I responded lightly, "to speculate for such stakes."

"It is," Howard returned, "but it's living, Anne, I tell you. I'd rather live that way than exist a lifetime on a regular stipulated sum."

I noticed a little worried frown appear in the smooth whiteness of Minetta's forehead, and wanted to say that a man has no business to subject a woman to a life of ups and downs, but, of course, I kept quiet. What good would it have done to put in an opinion anyway. Howard was married to someone else, and I was still Anne Page.

"Parley Voo?"

A girl who had picked up a few French phrases brought them into her talk on every possible occasion. Entering a butcher's shop one day, she inquired if he had any bonvivant. "Boned what, madam?" asked the butcher, puzzled. "Bonvivant," she repeated. "That's French for good liver, you know!"

Two Interesting Books By Women

(Continued from Page 6)

Perhaps it is the price we pay for cognition.

Miss Williams is not a Bergsonian, though she appreciates his plastic theories. She keeps a receptive mind for new theories. Henri Bergson is a mystagogue, and all mystagogues are mythomaniacs. He has yet to answer Professor Hugh S. R. Elliott's three questions: "1. Bergson says, 'Time is a stuff both resistant and substantial.' Where is the specimen on which this allegation is founded? 2. Consciousness is to some extent independent of cerebral structure. Professor Bergson thinks he is disproving a crude theory of localisation of mental qualities. Will he furnish evidence of its existence apart from local structure? 3. Instinct leads us to a comprehension of life that intellect can never give. Will Professor Bergson furnish instances of successes of instinct in biological ries where intellect has failed?" om "Modern Science and the ns of Professor Bergson," 19 These "metaphysical curio: " as they are rather contempt sly called by Sir Ray Lankester in his preface to this solidly reasoned confutation, are the pabulum of numerous persons, dilettantes, with a craving for an embellished theory of the Grand Perhaps. Miss Williams is not the dupe of such silken sophistries, and while her divagations are sometimes in the air—which, like the earth, hath bubbles, as was observed by the greatest of poets—she plants her feet on tangible affirmations. And to have faith we must admit the illative sense of John Henry Newman. Thus "the wheel is come full circle."

"Creative Involution" will please mystics and mathematicians alike. The author somersaults in the vasty blue, but safely volplanes to mother earth.

If "Creative Involution" would have impressed Heine, what will Mr. Zangwill say to "Sussex Gorse" by Sheila Kaye-Smith, who is as rigorously impersonal, as objective as Miss Williams in her exposition of a master passion? Neither of these writers tells us much of herself, except inferentially. If we know that the American woman is a mathematician doubled by an idealist, then the Englishwoman (who is surely a Celt!) reveals to us an art that is both a pattern and a picture. "Sussex Gorse" is the story of a fight. It is a powerful and sombre fiction relieved here and there by an illuminating and tricksy humor. Gaelic it is, virile, and in the grand manner; the novelist employs a Balzac device; she studies the development of avarice in a Sussex farm lad, an avarice that is neither to hold nor to bind. It is the bitter-sweet lust of land. The time element is so contrieved that we follow on to the close of the man's life, over four score in years, when he has won his heart's desire, and for which he has not only sacrificed himself, but trampled on the hearts and lives of his two wives and his many children. It is a strong study of atrophied egotism. Sheila Kaye-Smith takes as a symphonic leading motive a stretch of barren gorseland in Sussex, the Boarzel Moor; what Thomas Hardy did for Egdon Heath and Eden Phillpotts for his beloved Dartmoor. But Boarzel is all her own. Her procedure is personal. She peoples her narrative with flesh and blood; they are enveloped in the mists of destiny; the progress of the obscure history is as ordered and as inevitable as antique drama. We see from the beginning the end, yet we are absorbed, not alone by the implicit technical skill, the style and architectonic, but also by the sheer humanity of the characters involved.

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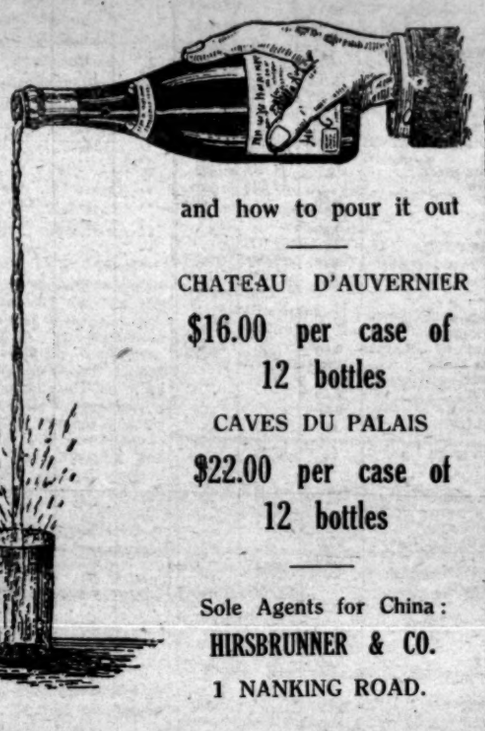

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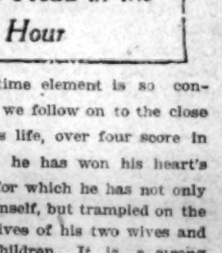

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SHANGHAI

Manufacturers since 1747.

"ST. Charles" Cream Waffles—

1½ Cups Flour
1 Tablespoonful Sugar
3 Level teaspoonfuls Baking Powder.
3 Eggs.
1 Cupful ST. CHARLES CREAM
¼ Teaspoonful Salt

Sift Flour, Baking Powder, Salt and Sugar in bowl, and milk and yolks of eggs, fold in beaten whites. Bake in very hot greased waffle iron.

Serve with "DEL MONTE" Honey or Syrup.

Be careful not to put too much batter in Waffle iron.

"St. Charles" Cream is sold in three sizes:

Baby, medium and large size tins

Connell Bros. Company,

AGENTS FOR CHINA.

Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Refracting and Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

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36, Nanking Road

GAS FIRES

Imagine the convenience of a hot fire which can be obtained in a few seconds and which can be regulated to any temperature.

Gas fire on hire at 50 cents per month.

For particulars apply to

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Engineer's Office 5 Thibet Road.

Showroom 29 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 8, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate @ 72.⅞ = Tls. 1.21 @ 72.2 = $1.67

	Tls
Mex. Dollars: Market rate	71.875
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1755
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3/5¼	Tls. 5.81
Exch. @ 72.2 = Mex. $	8.05
Peking Bar	Tls. 307½
Native Interest	.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36½d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate off discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476½
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-5¼
London	Demand	3-5⅛
India	(nominal) T.T.	252
Paris	T.T.	478
Paris	Demand	478½
New York	T.T.	81¾
New York	Demand	81⅞
Hongkong	(nominal) T.T.	70
Japan	T.T.	62½
Batavia	T.T.	123½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-6⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-6⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-7
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-7⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	494
New York	4 m-s.	84¾

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1 = Hk. Tls.	5.21
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs	5.33
" " 1 = Marks	†4.36
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.	1.10
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen	1.78
" " 1 = Rupees	2.88
" " 1 = Rouble	2.99
" " 1 = Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, January 8, 1917.

Official

Kota Bahroes Tls. 10.50

Sharebrokers Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, January 8, 1917.

Official

Chemors Tls. 1.55 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 5.—Today's Rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 0¼d. paid.

January to June: 3s. 0¼d. value.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, Jan. 4:—

Spot: 3s. 0¼d. paid.

January to June: 3s. 0¼d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Total Stock in London or Liverpool 10,821 tons.

London, January 6.—Today's Rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 0¼d. paid.

January to June: 3s. 0¼d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, Jan. 5:—

Spot: 3s. 0¼d. paid.

January to June: 3s. 0¼d. value.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 5.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	133 Nom.		
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	142	10	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	18	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	31s. Nom.		
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	16¾d.		
Standard Tin (Cash)	181	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	48	10	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	182	15	0

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, Dec. 20.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction this week:—

Sheet:	Per picul
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@ 142/137
Smoked Good Ribbed	" 136/135
Smoked Fine Plain	" 121
Smoked Good Plain	" Nil.
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	" 130
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	" 115
Unsmoked Fine Plain	" 127/123
Unsmoked Good Plain	" Nil.
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin	" 142/139
Good Pale Thin	" 138/135
Good Pale Blanket	" Nil.
Good Brown Blanket	" Nil.
Fine Brown	" 126/121
Good Brown	" 120 112
Good Dark	" 116/ 90
Dark	" 100/ 80
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed	" 76
Loose	" 60/ 50
Sheet: Cupwashing	" 105
London quotations:	
Fine Pale Crepe	8/0¼
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet	8/0

Catalogued for sale Pls. 18,597.00 (about 1,107 tons).

Sold Pls. 2,879.00 (about 171 tons).

A record quantity of about 1,100 tons was catalogued for sale at our auction today, but of this quantity only about 170 tons changed hands. Throughout the day buyers were very reserved, and bidding was exceedingly slow. The top-price of $142 for Fine Pale Crepe and Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet marks a decline of $23 on the week for both grades. This price, however, was only paid for one lot of each grade, the average prices being $140 and $138 respectively. In the forenoon medium and lower crepes were selling at an average decline of $17 whereas in the afternoon there were hardly any buyers of these grades. Scraps and Unsmoked Sheets were neglected.

(Meyer and Measor.)

Timber Market Report

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., report that the only increase in value of lumber for ordinary construction work is on Selected Common Yellow Pine. Stocks of this wood are being rapidly depleted and it is meeting with increasing favor owing to its excellent qualities for general finishing work in buildings.

In Philippine woods reductions have been made in the selling rates.

Values of Teak have also declined.

The value of Oregon Pine remains unchanged, but may vary during the coming months. During the Autumn few possibilities presented themselves for securing freight space for shipments of Oregon Pine to China. Consequently, prices remain steady and of late have had an upward tendency because the freight situation threatens to become more difficult than ever. The increasing cost of freight on this wood has, however, been covered by the improvement in exchange, which is the reason that prices have not actually been raised. Stocks in hand are sufficient to supply the requirements of the market to May June this year, and it is hoped that new shipments coming forward in Spring will be obtainable at lower c.i.f. terms, enabling us to offer the wood to our customers at a reduction on the rates ruling in 1916.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$625 B.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5
Cathay, pref	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$390
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$255 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155
Hongkong Fire	$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	106s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	30s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	$2.40
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$129 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 75 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 85 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 85 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 167½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 70 S.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 115
Kung Yik	Tls. 15
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$127 B.
Green Island	$12 B.
Langkats	Tls. 21¾ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$90 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13.10
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Angle-Java	Tls. 10.70
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.85
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1¾
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.10
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1.60 S.
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 3.05
Consolidated	Tls. 3.62½
Dominion	Tls. 13
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21½
Kamunting	Tls. 6¼ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 29½
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20½
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10¼
Permata	Tls. 4¾ B.
Repah	Tls. 1.60
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1¼
Senawang	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.85
Sungala	Tls. 1.60
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.30
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taiping	Tls. 2½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 23
Globri	Tls. 1¼ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6¼
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 87 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 7 was 81 tons."

AN EMINENT DIPLOMAT TELLS TERMS TEUTONS ARE READY TO MAKE

Would Restore Belgium And France, He Says; Austrian Cessions to Russia and Italy —Thinks President Can End War

(The following remarkable article was published in The New York American of November 24, some weeks before President Wilson drafted his note to the belligerents:)

Washington, November 23.—Official and diplomatic Washington was taken agreeably by surprise today by the peace dictum of the Earl of Derby, British under-Secretary of War. His declaration "that any peace proposals from Germany will receive the consideration they deserve," was said to be the utterance of the kind, holding out a promise of possible peace, emanating from a responsible member of the British Government.

Diplomats especially viewed the declaration as a hint from Great Britain that reason and discussion may prevail where force has failed on both sides, as it has.

The Earl's assertion that "the allies cannot entertain an idea of peace which does not give them what they are fighting for," was interpreted by diplomats to mean that there is no clearly defined purpose on the part of any of the belligerents at the present moment except to overcome the enemy, which to date has proved impossible of accomplishment.

A discussion of peace terms among the belligerents, it was said, alone could discover the objects of the war so that the belligerents themselves might understand them. All are now fighting blindly; the objects of the war, as stated at the commencement of hostilities, are now ignored.

What Germany Will Give

A diplomat of the highest standing said today:

"The allies cannot say they are fighting to give Constantinople to Russia, and to restore Poland to Russia. Germany is known to be ready to restore Belgium and to return to France her occupied territory, Austria-Hungary is willing to cede a portion of Galicia to Russia, and probably the rest to New Poland; she is also willing to cede to Italy a portion of the territory in the possession of Italian troops.

"Questions of compensation, of economic arrangements and collateral problems can be settled only by conference. What else remains?

"If the allies should insist that Germany must be crushed, they know they will have to face many more years of terrific fighting, with expenditures of men and treasure that will not pay them for any advantage they might gain, and the world would then know that the allies were fighting really for conquest.

"Lord Derby has indicated that there must be discussion to end the war, and that only discussion can end it."

'Peace May Be Near at Hand.'

This authority, who is in a position to know the official attitude of the British Government as well as that of Germany, the two predominant belligerents, toward peace, continued:

"Peace may be nearer at hand than is commonly supposed. It seems to be beyond doubt, however, that neither England nor Germany will make the initial move, and that the discussion must be opened by some neutral friendly to both Governments.

"All the neutral world is of the opinion that only one Power is in a position to speak with such convincing force that the belligerents would hesitate long before turning a deaf ear to it. That Power is the United States.

"As a diplomatist, I think President Wilson has it within his power to bring the war to a close. I do not believe he would suggest an armistice or truce, but would make a blunt statement to the warring nations, rather than an appeal.

"The President's most effective plan would be, I believe, to prepare an identical note, send it to the State Department for transmission to every American Ambassador and Minister abroad for delivery to the Governments which they represent, and after its delivery to publish it.

Suggestion for Statement

"President Wilson might say to the belligerents:

"'The war has continued for two years without any decision, but at incalculable injury to all the belligerents. Its effects have spread beyond the war areas so as to cover the whole world, and as a result neutral rights have been abolished or suspended. It has been rendered difficult for neutral nations to keep out of the conflict. Some, indeed, already have been drawn against their desires into its horrors. Others are on the brink.

"'The United States, as well as all other neutral countries, has had its rights violated by both sides, and to such a degree that more than once the peace of the country has been threatened; international law has been wantonly disregarded by both sides, and the progress of the war threatens, instead of an improved civilisation, its deterioration.

"'The practises of the belligerents have become so intolerable to this Government that it has under consideration measures for America's own welfare and peace. It may soon become necessary, as a measure of self-protection, to establish an embargo upon the exportation of foodstuffs and other commodities.

"'It may become necessary also for the United States to take other measures to protect its interests if the war is further prolonged, and therefore, in the name of humanity the belligerent governments are urged to exchange views with one another in a spirit of conciliaton to the end that peace may be restored in the world.'"

Mrs. Cornwallis West Goes Into Retirement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 5.— The Daily Mail states that Mrs. Cornwallis West has decided to retire from public work of all kinds.

EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: Pursuing the retreating enemy in the valley of the Rufiji, we occupied a camp on the Tshogowall River and reached Kibambawe, on the north bank of the Rufiji. The enemy hold the south bank.

The enemy have been severely handled in Mgeta Valley. Our force in the region of Mkalinso attacked small parties of the enemy which approached them, taking some prisoners and capturing considerable supplies.

Eastwards of Mfirika, we engaged a body of the enemy retreating towards Mahenge.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, January 5.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for a/c, £55⅛.

Cheques on London at Paris, Fr. 27.80.

T.T. on London at New York, G. $4.76½.

Bar Silver (Spot), 36½d.

Bank of England Rate of Discount, 6%.

Market rate of Discount, 5¼%.

Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F., 20.20d.

Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal, 8d.

Cotton; Mid American Spot, 10.98.

Plantation Rubber, January, 3s. 0¼d. Paid.

Indian Tea, 11⅜d.

Ceylon Tea, 11⅜d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, January 4.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 20 per cent.

Bank rate of discount, 6 per cent.

Market rate of discount, 5¼ per cent.

Proportion of reserve to Liabilities, 20 per cent.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1917

Date and Place	For	China	British	Franc	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regis.
Today									
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow								
Hongkong and Canton	Sakaki maru	..	7.00*	..					
Europe via Suez	Mishima maru	..		..	..	..	..		5 (8th.
Hongkong and Europe	Mishima maru	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..		8.30
River Ports	Mishima maru	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	p11.00*	8.30
Fangtao, Manchuria via Dairy	Loongwo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Chefoo	Sakaki maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	..		10.00
Kiukiang	Ichang	10.00*	..	..	..	..	..	a11.30*	11.00
Hongkong	Mishima maru	10.30*	10.00*	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Foochow	Huichow	..	11.00*	..	..	..	..	..	9.30
Hongkong and Canton	Hsinch	..	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	10.30
Hongkong and Canton	Huichow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Chenan	10.30*	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	5.00
Hankow	Kiangteen	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..		1.00
Foochow	Loongwo	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hsinchi	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	5.30
Tomorrow.		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow								
Japan via Nagasaki	Yawata maru	e9.00	..	c8.00	..	..	8.00		5.30
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	p10*	10.3
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Sinkiang	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
River Ports	Ngankin	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kiangfoo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong	Koonshing	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada U. S. A and Europe	Yawata maru	..	9.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thursday, January 11.		..	10.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan via Nagasaki & San Francisco	Nippon maru								
Japan via Moji	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan ports	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kianghsin	11.00*	..	..	..	..	..	p4.00	8.30
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Linan	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	a11.30*	11.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Linan	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow	..	5.00	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama Canada, U.S.A and Europe	Kasuga maru	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Friday, January 12.		..	11.00*	..	..	..	..	..	10th
Japan Ports	Poltava	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Saturday, January 13.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada Honolulu, U. S. and Europe	Nippon maru	e9.00	..	c8.00	..	..	..	..	
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U. S. and Europe	Nippon maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunday, January 14.		..	..	..	..	a5.00	..	..	..
San Francisco via Japan & Honolulu	Nippon maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	6.30
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow	3.30							
		..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Armand Behic			..	..	..	..	..	9.00
	Armand Behic	..	4.30	..					(18th
		..	..	a5.00	..	..	..	..	4.00
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.30

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Money orders on France and Foreign countries issued daily till noon. Parcel post per French mail s.s. Armand Behic will close at noon on Jan. 17.

B Potal money orders and parcel post until 6 p.m.

C Mail closed 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcels and money orders 3 p.m.

E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mail closed at 7 a.m. following day.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcels and money orders 10 a.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 11 a.m. Parcels and money orders 10.30 a.m.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and register ed letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A Supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	7.30	
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places		2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.		
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow).	6.30 and 8.00 daily.	
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing and Sioashan)	1.00	
Shanghai-Woosung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.	
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00	
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hanchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.		

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m.	p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.50	
Launch	close daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00	2.00
	10.45	5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	3.00	
Minghong and Nankiao	2.00	
	11.00	
Hunchow, Nanxing and Linghu	11.00	
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00	
	11.00	
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	10.45	3.30
Chowpu	11.00	
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00	
Tachang	7.00	
Courier.	11.00	
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	
Chwansha	7.00	
Foot Boat.	2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin Hongkong Newchwang	Tientsin Ts'ngtau Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $300.000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	... Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	..... "	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	..... "	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
	U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG.
Manager.
1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—	
Guilds . 55,000,000	(about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—	
Guilds. 9,925,431	(about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.	$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H.	$1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H.	$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.

9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on January 2, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	16-20
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	16-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	"	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	90-1.20
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	35-40
Pheasant	"	55-65
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	30-40
Wild Geese	"	30-35
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb	6-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Pluma	"	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$6.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	"	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 17.40
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER
Chief Inspector.

PEACE FOR ALLIES IS IMPOSSIBLE NOW, STATES LORD DERBY

Any Proposals from Germany, However, Will Receive Consideration, He Says

London, Nov. 22.—Lord Derby smiled when The New York Times correspondent asked him today if he would comment upon the "Cosmos" peace articles being published in The Times.

"All I can say is that any peace proposal that would come from Germany would be met by the Allies with all the consideration it deserved," he said.

Asked if German peace proposals would be considered seriously, he replied:

"I don't think that Germany would offer any peace proposals worth seriously considering at this time."

"But suppose overtures were made to the Allies by Washington in an effort to end the war?" suggested the correspondent.

"The Allies would, of course, listen to any word from America, but that is not saying they would come at this time to any peace agreement," replied Lord Derby, adding that the recent statements of Lloyd George and Lord Grey seemed adequately to express Great Britain's attitude. "Beyond what they have said I have nothing to suggest," said Lord Derby.

As to the estimate cabled here by the United Press correspondent in New York today that the war may last five years, Lord Derby said:

"Any one is a fool who would attempt to prophesy the length of the war. The Allies on the western front are slowly pushing the German foe back and there is no telling how long it will take to complete the job of ruting the enemy from France. We have really only started our work out there. Right now we cannot even see the beginning of the end. It would be more folly to try to say how long it will be before we have accomplished our aim."

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Carmarthenshire	Dec.	28
Cyclops	Dec.	9
Glenogle	Nov.	27
Katori Maru	Dec	6
Hirano Maru	Oct.	29
Kaga Maru	Nov.	12
Kamo Maru	Dec	24
Kashima Maru	Dec.	13
Mereinoshire	Dec.	3
Nankin	Dec.	12
Ningchow	Dec.	26
Novara	Dec.	24
Oanfa	Dec.	14
Pyrrhus	Nov.	10
For Marseilles, etc.		
Amazone	Dec.	15
Atlantique	Nov.	17
Athos	Jan.	2
Polynesien	Dec.	1
For Bombay		
Malta	Nov.	17
For Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of Asia	Dec,	2
Empress of Russia	Dec.	31
For New York		
Egremont Castle	Nov.	20
Eurymedon	Dec	13
Kanagawa Maru	Nov.	22
Tsushima Maru	Dec.	12
For San Francisco, etc.		
Ecuador	Jan.	7
Korea Maru	Dec.	2
Siberia Maru	Dec.	16
Tenyo Maru	Dec.	21
Venezuela	Dec.	15
For Seattle		
Canada Maru	Nov.	20
Henrik Ibsen	Nov.	1
Manila Maru	Dec.	13
Mexico Maru	Jan.	7
Shidzuoka Maru	Jan.	8
Tamba Maru	Dec.	24

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Cardiganshire	Dec. 15	Feb. 1
Glenturret		Jan. 11
Glenamoy	Nov. 10	Feb. 5
Malta		Jan. 19
Namur		Feb. 3
Nellore		Feb. 18
Novara		Mar. 2
Nyanza		Jan. 9
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Monteagle	Dec. 20	Jan. 10
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Corinth	Nov. 4	Jan. 30
Cityy of Vienna	Nov. 30	Jan. 15
Muncaster Castle		Jan. 12
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	Dec. 22	Feb. 1
Venezuela		Feb. 13
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Agapenor		Feb. 4
Antilochus		Jan. 19
Euryades		Jan. 28
Hyson		Feb. 4
Teenkai	Oct. 25	Jan. 15
Telemon		Jan. 24
Titan		Feb. 8
Tyndareus		Feb. 21
FROM MARSEILLES		
Prothos	Nov. 29	Jan 12
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Nippon		Jan. 30

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for January 9th, 10th & 11th.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

Great Success of
MAY BRILLIANT
Chic Vocal Comedienne and Dancer, introducing her latest successes.

"THE IRON CLAW"
The most sensational Serial Photo-Play. In 20 Episodes of 2 Parts each.
Featuring PEARL WHITE, CREIGHTON HALE and SHELDON LEWIS.
Tomorrow night, showing 9th and 10th Episodes, entitled:—
"ARROWS OF HATE" and "THE LIVING DEAD"
PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES Depicting latest events of interest
"THE BEAR SKIN" An Amusing Comedy
CHARLES CHAPLIN,
in a screaming 2-part Comedy, entitled:—
"A NIGHT IN THE SHOW"

VICTORIA THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
FOR
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
9th, 10th and 11th Jan.
PRESENTING
The Italian Feature Film
"Fatal Atavism"
A Powerful and Dramatic Story of Family Life
In Three Acts
Last Three Nights
OF
Miss Rose Berry
The Popular Vaudeville Star

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads.
PROGRAMME
Tuesday and Wednesday.
9th and 10th January.

"ESCAPE OF JIM DOLLAN."
Feature film, in 2 parts.
Telling of the injustice done to Jim Dollan, which caused him to be put in prison; of his escape from prison; his recapture; and of how he is finally proved innocent of the crimes with which he was charged.

"THE CHANGELING."
2-part Drama.
A beautiful picture, with brilliant setting.

"LOVERS' POST OFFICE."
A very laughable Keystone farce.

"A WILD RIDE."
Another of the dangerous adventures of the Railway Telegraph Operator, Helen.

Dress Circle Seats..... 30 cts. only.

Change of Programme every Monday and Thursday.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 13	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 14	5.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
" 19	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 31	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 3	P.M.	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 3	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 3	D.L.	New York	Eurybates	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 17	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 19	A.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 9	noon	Miike	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	A. 4.	Yokohama	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
" 10	noon	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 11	12.30	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	..	Moji, Kobe	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
" 14	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 12	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F
" 16	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	..	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 14	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 15	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
" 18	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	A.M.	Yokohama	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 20	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 9	2.00	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 10	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	..	Australian ports	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
" 16	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
" 19	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 21	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
" 21	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	A.M.	London etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 5	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 11	A.M.	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 9	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 9	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Huichow	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 9	11.00*	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Keeling maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 10	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 10	4.00	Ningpo	HsinPeking	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	..	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 11	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	Hongkong Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 17	..	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S
" 19	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 9	noon	Chefoo	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	noon	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 9	noon	Dalny	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	..	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 12	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 12	.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 9	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 9	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 10	M.M.	do	Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. Co.
" 10	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 10	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 11	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 11	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 12	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Yobyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 16	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 7	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Jan 7	Ningpo	Hsin Ningsnao	2151	Chi.	N.S.NCo.	NSCW
Jan 8	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	3864	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKB
Jan 8	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
Jan 8	Japan	Yawata maru	3895	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Jan 8	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Jan 8	Hankow	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Jan 8	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Jan 8		Mishima maru	4929	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKB
Jan 8	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 7	Seattle	Mexico maru	6061	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 7	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 7	Tsingtao	Ono maru	434	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 7	Japan	Somali	6712	Br.	P. & O.
" 7	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	1232	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 7	Japan ports	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	Dalny	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 7	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 7		Tjitaroem	3667	Dut.	H-C T Co.
" 7	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	1962	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S
" 8	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Y T P D W	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Brotherton
K N D	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
S P	Dec. 21	Yangtsze	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
K N D	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	6	29	King
B N S	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lag ree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, Jan. 9 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain T. Honjo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 10 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping January 9. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Maki, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 14, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Maki, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 14, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Linan left Amoy for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

A wireless message passed on from Japan reports that, at midnight on Saturday, the 6th instant, the s.s. Empress of Asia, from Vancouver, B.C., was 1,000 miles from Yokohama, which port it is expected she will reach on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, s.s. Monteagle arrived at Yokohama at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 6th instant, sailed for Kobe at 8 p.m. and was due to arrive at the latter port at 6 a.m. on Monday, the 8th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Swatow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai tofnorrow.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Hongkong:—Mrs. Low and child.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru from Japan:—Mr. Edward W. Thurug.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. W. Brattsow. From Tsingtao:—Master J. Walker.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima Maru from Japan:—Mr. J. W. Cranston, Mr. A. V. C. Maher, Mr. J. Rowland and Mr. A. E. Hinch.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting from Hankow:—Mrs. Belbin.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Foochow:— Misses Miner, Mau and Shing, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lin.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Mr. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Ayscough, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Dearion Porter.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Master Jean Fronillet.

Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Alfredo Blanco, Mr. John R. Cook, Mr. Trenchard Davis, Mr. Christopher Gear, Hon. Percy H. Holyoak, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton H. Kroll, Miss Effie E. Kroll, Miss Ruth E. Kroll, Mrs. Henrietta Nadler, Master Harold Nadler, Mr. John Mencarini, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Morton, Miss Alice Morton and Mr. Tang Ynag.

Passengers Departed

Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador for San Francisco:—Miss Dolly Bunch, Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Clark, Masters Walter, Norris, George and Irving Clark, Miss Ruth Clark, Lieut-Com. Chen, Mrs. A. K. Chapin, Miss D. Chapin, Mr. C. E. Gadelius, Major S. Ho, Mr. Ling Ting-sing, Mr. Carl Lang, Mr. Marcus Larin, Mr. J. C. Lewis, Mr. F. Materna, Mr. G. Martini, Lieut.-Com. L. F. Sing, Mr. Edward Schroeder, Rev. S. J. Talbot, Mrs. S. J. Talbot and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Terry, Major W. Tseng, Lieut.-Com. L. C. Tseng, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Weber and Mr. Alfred Watson. For Honolulu:—Mrs. A. H. Jaeger and Miss Jæger. For Yokohama:—Mr. R. F. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. M. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Murdock, Miss Katherine Murdock and Mrs. J. A. L. Zenor. For Kobe:—Mr. H. F. Haber.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road etty at 10 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Siccawe. Weather Report

7.—Anticyclone still increasing in intensity on the continent. N.W. gale beginning to blow in the North. Fine weather in Northern and Central districts, overcast in the South; rainy at Formosa.

8.—Vrey fine and extraordinarily cold weather. The minimum temperature reads 12.4 F. at Shanghai. We must go back to 1893 for such a long and cold spell of low temperatures during a weeklong.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, January 8, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	781.88	782.70
" inches	30.78	30.82
Variation mm. for 24h	4.86	†3.33
Variation mm. for 12h	†3.88	†1.64
Wind Direction	NW	WNW
Wind Kilometer hour	29	39
Wind Miles	18.6	2 42
Temperature Cen.	9.°2	8.°0
Temperature Fahr	1.54	1.76
Humidity %	51	46
Nebulosity: 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	–	–
Rainfall inches	–	–

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Jan 4		Bodvale		Br.		10 p
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Jan 6	Hongkong	Chiyuen	1201	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 7	Hongkong	Chenan	1053	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 30	Chinwangtao	Erivan	2395	Rus.	R. V. F.	10 p
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Jan 6	Japan	Fuisan maru	1276	Jap.	R. D. Co.	MRKW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Jan	Swatow	Koonshing	3253	Br.	J. M. & Co.	BII
Jan 2	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1437	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 6	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Jan 7	Dalny	Keelung maru	968	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
Jan 7	Hankow	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
July 18	Hankow	Meidan	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Meitoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Jan 4	Hankow	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Jan 6	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1025	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Jan 7	Hongkong	Phemius		Br.	B. & S.	
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Jan 7	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Jan 7	Japan	Wada maru	104	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Jan 7	Chinwangtao	Yei maru	2725	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW

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1917		1917	
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	13 Jan.	MONTEAGLE	18 April
MONTEAGLE	7 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	30 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE	27 June
EMPRESS OF ASIA	14 April	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	7 July

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"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 19	"
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	Feb. 3	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	Feb. 13	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	Mar. 1	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 9	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	" 23	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	April 5	"
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	" 19	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	May 1	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	" 15	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 26	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	June 8	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 22	"

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

	Tons.		
MISHIMA MARU.....	16,300	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Jan. 9
SUWA BARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Jan. 26
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Feb. 11

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Jan. 31 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 19, 1917
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 11, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE. From Kobe.

KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. N. Kawashima,	Jan. 20, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Jan. 10
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Jan. 13
YAMASHIRO MARU...	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Jan. 16
OMI-MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Jan. 20
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. T. Oishi,	Jan. 23

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Jan. 11, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 18, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 15, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Jan. 31, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Jan. 17, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda,	Jan. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Feb. 13, "
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda,	Mar. 20, "

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

In the Courts

Three cases were heard in H. M. Supreme Court, yesterday, before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez.

In the first case the plaintiffs were the Shanghai-Nanking Railway (represented by Mr. A. S. Wilson) and the defendant Mr. Arthur Dallas (represented by Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Mr. Wilson mentioned that the writ asked for a declaration that the defendant holds a lot of land, No. 7118, registered in his name at H. M. Consulate, in trust for the plaintiffs.

Pleadings were ordered.

The plaintiff in the second case was Wong Shai-hao, who sued Messrs. Holland and Moss, under a compradore agreement, for Tls. 19,571.32 with interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

Mr. E. W. Godfrey appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Macleod said he appeared for Mr. Norman Thomson, who was served with the writ and who held a power of attorney from defendants' liquidator. He asked leave to file a defence to the action and if necessary he would have to ask for an extension of time.

Leave was granted.

Messrs. Samuel and Co., Ltd., were the plaintiffs in the third case, and their claim was against Messrs. Richard and Frederick Dallas for Tls. 22,397.60, with interest at 8 per cent on a mortgage dated 9th December, 1910.

One of the defendants had not been served owing to illness, and the case was adjourned for one week.

INDIA'S AFTER-WAR TRADE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—Discussing the investigations being made by the Government of India with regard to trade after the war, The Times remarks that some limitations will be required regarding the way in which minerals may be dealt with after extraction, in order to prevent their being used against Britain in time of war.

With regard to shipping, The Times points out that India will be able to bargain for fair treatment, since she may prohibit or restrict the employment of Lascars on alien ships.

With regard to tariff problems, The Times says that, in view of the possibility of dumping after the war, it is necessary to consider the effect of a heavy or moderate duty on enemy imports and a preferential tariff, graded according to the country of origin.

Overseas Club Concert

The local branch of the Overseas Club was responsible for a variety entertainment given at the Victoria Theater last night in aid of the fund for relieving distress in Poland. The entertainment was under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser, H.M. Consul-General, who was accompanied by his staff, and among others present were the Russian Consul-General and his staff and the Senior Consul-General, Mr. Siffert. The "house" was a fairly large and a very enthusiastic one.

In the first half the star feature was the Sword Dance given by the Sisters McColl, who went through this difficult piece of work in very fine style. Mr. K. Begdon acted as piper. The special war pictures gave a fine photo of King George, on horseback again, reviewing his troops. The Misses Adele and Lena gave several Russian folk-songs in costume and were warmly applauded while Mr. R. J. Carter also sang.

A Russian dance was given by La Petite Lena in the second half while Messrs. W. H. Lucas and W. J. Terrill delighted the house with humorous numbers. Miss Rose Berry was at her best and Victoria audiences know this is very good.

Altogether the show was a very fair one and it helped along a good cause by a few hundred dollars.

AOKI TO BE ADVISOR

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 8.—The Vice-President has engaged Lin Chang-ming, former Secretary of the State Council, as his Chief Secretary.

According to the Peking Daily News, Lieutenant-General Aoki will be employed at an early date as the highest military advisor by President Li Yuan-hung, but not by the Government, under the same conditions as Dr. Morrison.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS 300

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 8.—Three hundred people have been killed by an earthquake in Formosa.

[A Japanese message from Tokio says that, on January 5, there was a severe earthquake throughout the island of Formosa, with its center at a place near Taichu, or Taichung. About 1,000 houses were destroyed and several dozen people either killed or injured.]

OFFICES

TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

Clubs Will Entertain Four Noted Visitors From United States

Mr. Swasey, Inventor, Dr. Brashier, Astronomer, Mr. Freeman, Engineer, Prof. McElroy

Four distinguished Americans are to be the guests of honor at a dinner to be given at the Palace Hotel next Monday under the joint auspices of the Saturday and American University Clubs—Messrs. Ambrose Swasey, and John R. Freeman, Dr. John A. Brashier, and Prof. R. M. McElroy, Ph. D.

A very large attendance is expected and accordingly dinner seats may be reserved at $2 a head by remittances to Mr. Geo. A. Fitch, at 120 Szechuen Road.

Mr. Tong Shao-yi will preside.

Mr. Ambrose Swasey, President of the Warner and Swasey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, is an inventor, manufacturer, and scientist. He has built the four greatest astronomical observatories in the world: the Lick, the Yerkes, the National in Washington, and the new National Observatory for Canada, at Ottawa. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France. He was recently the President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, of the U.S.A. Among his many philanthropic enterprises are the splendid Y.M.C.A. building on the campus of the Canton Christian College and the Science Building of Nanking University now being erected. He is also one of several Cleveland men to give the new Y.M.C.A. building in Hangchow.

Dr. John A. Brashier, astronomer, is an ex-Chancellor of Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Pa., and was recently honored as the most notable resident of Pennsylvania. It was Dr. Brashier who made the lenses for the telescopes built by Mr. Swasey.

Mr. John R. Freeman, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is perhaps the foremost hydraulic engineer in America. He was intimately connected with the construction of the Panama Canal.

Prof. R. M. McElroy, Ph. D., is head of the Department of History, Princeton University, and first Exchange Professor from America to China. Prof. McElroy has just spent three months in Peking at the invitation of Tsing Hua College and will soon be en route to India. He has made a special study of American Constitutional History, and at the meeting next Monday evening will speak on "Representative Government."

SELOUS IS SLAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—Killed in action in East Africa: Mr. F. C. Selous, the big-game hunter, who was serving with the Legion of Frontiersmen.

INDIA'S RECOGNITION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 5.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, said that he was corresponding with the Viceroy of India, regarding the selection of two representatives of India on the Imperial War Cabinet. This formal recognition by the Imperial Government of the great assistance rendered by India in the war and her position in the Empire would give great satisfaction in India and would be well received in the Dominions.

He had received communications from Dominion soldiers, especially from men belonging to the forces engaged at Gallipoli, highly praising the gallantry of the Indian troops and the devotion of the Indian bearer companies.

EXONERATE SAM HUGHES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, January 7.—The report of the investigation into the sale of ammunition by the Militia Department to the Admiralty completely exonerates Colonel Sir Sam Hughes, the late Minister of Defence.

Cut Flowers and Floral Arrangements

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opposite

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Tel. 2710

Villa Badly Defeated By Government Troops

Mexican Outlaw Is Severely Trounced At Jiminez, Losing 1,500 Men

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 8.—Villa, the outlaw Mexican leader, has met with a severe defeat by the Government troops at Jiminez, where he lost 1,500 men.

MACEDONIA OPERATIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—Bad weather prevails in Macedonia, where there have been lively mutual artillery actions. The British carried out a successful operation against Kupri, near the Seres-Demirhissar Railway. The British fleet bombarded Akarvika and Semuntoltos, south of Orfano.

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SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2088	836	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1080
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1958	1700	730
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	620	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2330	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1135	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1745	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	2	—	—	2	—	2	8.
810	2031	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	318	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	377	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	—	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1554	316	—	420	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1814	500	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	2			2		2	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1443
1204	840	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	631	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—		arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	198	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Taochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.		630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.		528	1128	1858	628	1219	1908	a. Taochuang d.	708	1302	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 | — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	NSG Local	Night Express R.S.	NSG Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang.. .. „			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan .. .. „			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW { arr.	9.34		10.52	12.03	14.50	17.35		1.01	
SOOCHOW { dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. { arr.	10.24		12.11	13.34	15.45	19.31		2.13	
WUSIH .. { dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW { arr.	11.13		13.39	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW { dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. { arr.	12.07	8.50	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. { dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG { arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG { dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING .. „	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	Local	NSG Local	Night Express R.S.	Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55			23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—			—	
CHINKIANG.. { arr.		8.57	9.42	12.59	15.51	18.05			0.46	
CHINKIANG.. { dep.		9.05	9.52	13.09	16.01	18.25			1.00	
TANYANG .. { arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16			—	
TANYANG .. { dep.		9.57	10.51	13.40	16.38	19.19			—	
CHANGCHOW { arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30			2.53	
CHANGCHOW { dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36				3.06	
WUSIH .. { arr.	7.21	12.14	13.34	15.43	18.24				4.01	
WUSIH .. { dep.	7.31	12.22	13.44	15.53	18.31				4.11	
SOOCHOW .. { arr.	8.40	13.25	14.55	16.47	19.21				5.04	
SOOCHOW .. { dep.	8.46	13.51	15.03	16.55	19.28				5.12	
Kunshan .. .. „	9.51	14.57	16.14	17.41	—				—	
Nansiang.. .. „	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—			9.40	6.33	18.05
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20			10.15	7.00	18.30

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	6.55	9 15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20 45		SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN	7. 2	9.42	11.32	13.57	15.07	16.47	18.37	1 12		KIANGWAN	6 28	46	10.16	12.29	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.10	9.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.42	1 20		WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.50	8.10	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	D Local	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.		7.35	8.55	10 0?			14.00			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30			14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.11	9.3?	10.41			14 36			
Lunghwa Junction.... dep.		8.28	9.4?	11.00			14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	D	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South....dep.		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*11.20*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction..dep.		*8.28*	*9.45*	*11.00*	*11.38*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.05*	*18.18*
Songkiang ..... { arr		9.09	10.47	12.00			15.26	17.37		
Songkiang ..... { dep.		9.13	0.5?	12.10			15 28	17.47		
Kashai..... dep.		10.03	11 5?	13 33			16.15	18.57		
Kashing ..... { arr.		10 25	12 26	14.06			16 36	19.30		
Kashing ..... { dep.	7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16			16 46			
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.08	11 14	13 ?0	15.15			17.21			
Chang An..... dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10			17 55			
Hangchow..... { arr	10.26	12 43	15.16	17.37			18.42			
Hangchow..... { dep.	10.38	12 53	15 26	17.47			19. 0			
Zah Kou..... arr.	11 00	13.09	15.45	18.15						

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	R Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou..... dep.					6 45	8.10		8 55	14 15	16.00
Hangchow..... { arr.					7 05	8 30		9 23	14 30	16.24
Hangchow..... { dep.					7. 5	8.40		9 33	14.40	16.35
Chang An..... dep.					8.15	9 56		11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah..... dep.					8 52	10.40		12 30	5.57	18.50
Kashing ..... { arr.					9 30	11.22		13 36	16.28	19.40
Kashing ..... { dep.			7.25		9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashai..... dep.			8 0?		10.05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
Songkiang ..... { arr.			9.08		10 54	12 59		16 03	17.46	
Songkiang ..... { dep.			9.18		10.57	13 03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. 101	R	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghwa Junction..dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*10.55*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	
Shanghai South....arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*11.13*	*12.08*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	
Lungh a Junction.... dep.					11.41	14.03		17.19	18.29	
Siccawei ..... dep.					11 56	14.15		17 31	18 41	
Jessfield ..... dep.					12.07	14 27		17 42	18 52	
Shanghai North .... arr.					12 30	14 50		18.05	19.15	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7 05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. { arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14 18	16.18	18.28
Ken Shang Mun. { dep.	7 25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... { arr.	7 35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
Hangchow..... { dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep.		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... { arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
Hangchow..... { dep.	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun. { arr	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19 00
Ken Shang Mun. { dep.	8.00	10.23	13 05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8 13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Auctions

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3. The NEW PLAN OF CANTON with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.
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NOTICE

THE public are hereby notified that Mr. Edward Evans has resigned from all active management of the firm of Edward Evans and Sons, Ltd., but will continue to act as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Joseph Jewell Evans has been appointed Managing Director as well as Secretary and assumes all charge of the business from January 1, 1917.

By order of the Directors,
EDWARD EVANS,
Chairman.
12308

THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

ANNOUNCES

that the usual

Wednesday Night Concert

has been

POSTPONED

to

Thursday Evening

12309

18-19 Chaoufoong Road,

Montford Place, Private Hotel,

Double & single rooms, moderate rates, good table.

'Phone 1797.

11454

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2413

VICTORIA NURSING HOME.

PROBATIONERS are required for the Home, who will devote themselves, during a period of training of three years, to the attainment of a knowledge of NURSING.

Particulars may be obtained from, and applications should be made to, the Matron at the Home.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, January 4, 1917.
12279

The Telegraph Supply Department of The Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Telephone Materials for the Extension of the Tientsin Telephone System.

Conditions governing Tenders, Specifications and Drawings may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of a fee of five Mexican Dollars for each complete copy. This fee is not returnable.

27 Markham Road,
Shanghai, 2nd January, 1917.
HSU SHIH-PIN.
Manager.
12265

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Business and Official Notices

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

"MODES DE PARIS"

90F Bubbling Well Road.

MDME. CECILE begs to announce that she has established a High-Class Tailoring & Outfitting Store at No. 90 Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race Course). CLOAKS, COSTUMES and EVENING DRESSES a specialty. First-class work guaranteed. Prices moderate.

12216

ALL MAKES

OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES.

SEE OUR STOCK —— SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Carpets and Rugs

MADE TO ORDER

Carpets and rugs of every description manufactured. Only Expert Workmen of Peking and Tientsin employed. Newest patterns and most artistic designs. Materials guaranteed to be of the best quality. Only the best Chinese colour, which remains ever fresh and will never fade, is used. Our goods have already established a wide reputation. Our factory is run on modern lines in every way, and we believe it is the first of its kind in Shanghai. Prices have been lowered. Foreign orders from abroad are solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.
Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs
French Concession.

OPTICIAN

Dr. O. D. Rasmussen
19 Nanking Road.
Phone 3272

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE FRESH COFFEE,

Vanila Beans & Chicory

GO TO

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE

No. 5 Broadway.

SECOND RUSSIAN 5½% WAR LOAN, 1916.

Issued at 95%.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are accepted by the Russo-Asiatic Bank in China and Japan up to the 13th January. 1917.

12189

NOTICE

T. E. M. A.

Herewith we beg to notify that we have removed our office from 3G Peking Road to No. 6 Avenue Edouard VII.

Telephone 462 and 463:
Private Exchange to Departments.
T. E. M. A., Shanghai.
F. J. BLOM,
Manager.
12264

Bed and Table Linen!

New shipment just unpacked:

Sheeting in Irish Linen, Union and Cotton.

Bedsheets—Any Size, Hemmed and Hemstitched.

Table Cloths and Napkins, 15 qualities, 25 designs to select from at

Special low prices

owing to favourable exchange

H. G. HILL & Co.

129 North Soochow Road

(Next to General Hospital)

Classified Advertisements

2 cents. a Word Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHINESE compradore, regularly visiting the chief cities up to Anking, also Ningpo and Hangchow, desires to represent two Shanghai foreign firms, who will share the proportionate travelling expenses. Fixed salary required, and commission on all sales after payment received. Any necessary guarantee can be furnished. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.
12281 J 10

GERMAN lady, with knowledge of music and Russian, desires position as "Kindergaertnerin" or lady's help in a neutral house. Apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.
12291

GERMAN governess wants position. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.
12298 J 10

WANTED, Young man open for engagement, speaks the Mandarin, Shanghai and several other Chinese dialects fluently. Has been travelling throughout China and experienced in mining, prospecting, and the general produce of China. Has knowledge of office work and a good general supervisor. Can undertake an agency or travel, and also well-connected with Chinese. Salary reasonable and good references. For particulars, please apply to Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS.
12285 J 12

AN executive (American), with speciality of developing markets, desires position with foreign firm in Shanghai or outports. Sufficient knowledge of Peking and Ningpo dialects to check interpretations. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.
12284 J 12

POSITION wanted by a young man, neutral. Knowledge of shipping, Customs, imports and exports, typewriting. All references. Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.
12231

STENOGRAPHY and typewriting, evenings, Saturday afternoons and Sundays, by competent American woman. Apply to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.
12263 J 10

MATRIMONY

YOUNG LADY (Ally), of good family, wishes to meet decent gentleman of middle age with view to matrimony. Earnest persons only need apply to "Confidence" c/o Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.
12314 J 11

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens.

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.

'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET, at Hannen Road, from 1st February, flat of two rooms, front verandah, kitchen, bathroom, servants' quarters. Can be had furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.
12315 J 10

TO LET, in private family, with or without board, one large and one small room, with bathroom attached. Furnished or unfurnished. 9 Boundary Lane.
12296 J 10

TO LET, two large rooms, both bathroom and verandah attached. Terms moderate. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.
12260 J 18

EDUCATIONAL

RUSSIAN lessons given by experienced teacher. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.
12310 J 11

ADVERTISER, neutral, wishes to communicate with expert shorthand teacher for Pitman's lessons; must be close by the "Ewo Stable," Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

LESSONS will be given at home, by experienced teacher, in the English and Russian languages. For terms, apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.
12301

MANDARIN TEACHER has spare time in the evening for more pupils. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.
12262 J 9

DANCING

DANCING taught by experienced teacher—lessons $2. Apply to Box 326, THE CHIA PRESS.
12219 J 14

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET, house No. 4 Kwen Ming Road, four rooms, rent Tls. 24 monthly. Apply on the premises.
12317 J 11

TO BE LET, a house situated close to the French Park, containing 5 good rooms. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS.
12317 J 11

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, flush closets, tennis court, occupancy February 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.
12247 T. F.

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125, Raven Trust Co., Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road. Tel. 60.
12249 T. F.

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
12248 T. F.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED at once, separate 3 or 4-roomed house, with kitchen and bathroom. Hongkew district preferred. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.
12297 J 9

RESIDENCE WANTED, with sufficient ground for garden and tennis court. Family of three. Reply, stating full particulars, to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.
12261 J 10

APARTMENTS WANTED

ENGLISH couple require a housekeeping flat (self-contained), or small house. Address, fullest particulars (including terms), to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.
12311 J 11

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, fast, accurate typist, who has her own machine and is able to take dictation. Knowledge of Chinese desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Permanent employment. Apply between 2 and 3, or after 5 p.m., Room No. 78, Kalee Hotel.
12312 J 11

Exchange and Mart

LARGE HORSE, 7 years old, for sale. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.
12307 J 10

FOR SALE, suitable for a bachelor, one complete new ashwood bedroom suite (9 pieces), made by Tai Chong. One wardrobe bed, with hair mattress, pictures, linen, etc., etc. Apply to Box 328, THE CHINA PRESS.
12229 J 13

FOR SALE, one large flat-top desk, size 4 ft. x 6 ft; one iron safe, one medium-size, roll-top desk. Apply to Box 329, THE CHINA PRESS.
12229

FOR SALE, 12-bore Browning automatic, special grade, very light, quite new and guaranteed perfect. Trial allowed, price $80. Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.
12282 J 9

MOTOR-CAR for sale, Studebaker chassis, limousine body built in Shanghai. Price very moderate. Owner going home. Apply to Box 350, THE CHINA PRESS.
12286 J 9

HALF-PART of foreign dispensary concern, $50,000, for sale. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.
12307 J 10

BULL TERRIER. Good home wanted for thoroughbred, English, male bull terrier. Pure white. Powerful, well-trained and affectionate. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.
12319

FOR SALE, Buick Roadster, in good condition. Price Tls. 1,000. Owner going home. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.
12287 J 9

FOR SALE: Complete furnishings for sitting-room, bed-room, dining room and kitchen. Can be seen at any time at No. 8 Baikal Road. Have been in use two months.
12233 J 9

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramaphone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.